

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and forty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto of twenty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication, and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffery, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Mondays. NEWPORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Maccabees, Charles D. Dudley, Commander; Charles E. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays.

GOURT WATSON, No. 879, FORESTERS OF AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger; Robert Johnston, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NEWPORT CAMP, No. 707, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Comdant; Charles S. Packer, Clerk; meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

THE NEWPORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

OCEAN LODGE, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George L. Sutherland, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley, Recorder; meets second and fourth Wednesdays.

MALHON LODGE, No. 33, N. E. O. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Ancient Order of Fibreballers, meets 2d and 4th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seal; meets 1st and 3d Fridays.

DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. K. of P., Sh. Knight Captain William H. Langley; Everett I. Gorton, Recorder; meets first Fridays.

## Local Matters.

### County Club Dinner.

The third annual dinner of the Newport County Club was served in the club rooms on Thursday evening and was in many respects the most delightful of all that have been held. There were about 35 members and a few guests that sat down at the tables which were arranged in T shape on the lower floor of the club quarters. The room was tastefully decorated with palms and potted plants and presented a very attractive appearance.

An excellent menu was served by Steward John Hancock assisted by a competent crew of waiters. After full justice had been done to the good things provided, cigars were lighted and a few addresses were made by members and guests. Mr. E. F. Delaney officiated at the dinner and Mr. J. Stacy Brown acted as toastmaster. The speakers were Brigadier General Frederic M. Sackett, adjutant general of the Rhode Island Militia, former City Solicitor Clark Burdick, Commander Gardner C. Sims, commanding officer of the Rhode Island Naval Reserve Battalion, and Mr. Charles W. Crandall. All the speakers were at their best and their remarks were greeted with rounds of applause.

The dinner was arranged by the house committee consisting of E. F. Delaney, Herbert E. Nason and C. Royal Blackmar, Jr. Orchestral music was rendered during the evening.

A year or more ago Washington Commandery, K. T., of this city and their ladies entertained the members of Godfrey de Bouillon, of Fall River, and Sutton of New Bedford, with their ladies. Godfrey de Bouillon has extended a return invitation to the members of Washington Commandery and their ladies for the evening of May 11th, which invitation has been cordially accepted, and a committee appointed by Washington Commandery to make all necessary arrangements for the trip. The committee are Mrs. Edward G. Hayward and David Stevens, Mrs. Wm. G. Ward, Jr., generalissimo, A. E. Burland and C. Royal Blackmar.

The city council should, at its very first meeting, take steps to regulate the use of advertising bill boards within the city limits. The climax to this abuse has been reached in the erection of the new bill board on Calvert street behind the Soldiers and Sailors monument and in close proximity to the First Presbyterian Church. Such a location for this hideous advertising device savors of irreverence for the City as well as a lack of regard for the men who fought for their country. It is to be hoped that the city government will take drastic action in the matter.

### Birth of Odd Fellowship.

On Tuesday next, April 26, Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., of this city will celebrate the birth of Odd Fellowship in America. The committee in charge of the celebration has arranged for a ladies evening in the lodge room. The Harvard orchestra will furnish music and the address will be given by Grand Representative Sumner Mowry of Peace Dale. Professor Sweet of Providence will give an interesting entertainment to be followed by a collation, and social. The committee in charge consists of Noble Grand Stephen F. Ney, Vice Grand Alonzo A. Knowe, Recording Secretary Perry B. Dawley, George W. Tozier, Charles S. Crandall, Peter G. Campbell and I. E. Barrett. A delightful evening is promised to the members and their friends.

The anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship in America will be observed by all the lodges in the United States. The order was founded in the city of Baltimore on April 26, 1819, by Thomas Widley and his four brothers who formed Washington Lodge, No. 1, which is still in existence in Baltimore. Today the number of lodges is 12,792, with a total membership of 1,002,272. The order has paid out for the relief of its members the sum of \$2,568,967, for donations and relief of widows and orphans, \$256,606, for the year 1902. This speaks volumes for the benefits to be derived by membership in the society.

### High School Contracts.

The new high school seems now to be assured as the contracts for the building have been awarded and the work may be begun before long. The joint special committee from the city council and from the school committee held a meeting on Tuesday evening, when the awards were made. The lowest bidders were for construction, M. A. McCormick; for plumbing, P. J. Murphy & Co.; for electrical work, J. D. Dickson.

The bids received were as follows:

	BUILDING.
Harry Wilson,	\$89,857
Robert W. Curry,	85,748
M. A. McCormick,	75,649
Friend & Maguire,	85,520
Philip Downing,	92,613
Thomas Lucas,	92,700
Keeher & Smith,	92,700
Darling & Shide,	86,182
M. E. Murphy,	76,506
Alex. Nichol,	97,213

	PLUMBING.
P. J. Murphy & Co.,	\$1,800 00
Sullivan Brothers,	4,000 00
Joseph Hays,	4,675 00
John Greenhill,	4,457 00
R. W. Greenlaw,	3,921 50

	ELECTRICAL WORK.
J. D. Dickson,	\$1,275
Southern & Potter,	1,477
A. E. Berland & Co.,	1,725

The resignation of Mr. Robert S. Cottrell as chairman of the committee was tendered and accepted and Alderman George W. Ritchie was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Cottrell will continue to act as a member of the committee but he felt that the demands of business would not permit him to fill the duties of chairman.

### No Spring.

That delightful spring weather that have been looking for for some weeks has not yet made its appearance, nor can we believe that it has by mistake been sent to any other locality, for all the rest of the United States is also looking for it. Such weather as we have been having for the past week would be regarded as quite reasonable for the early part of March but here it is almost May and no signs of spring yet. Tuesday there was a snow storm of considerable severity while it lasted but the snow did not accumulate very fast on the ground and was soon over. In some parts of the country not very far away the snow storm of this week brought good sleighing but Newport has been not quite so unfortunate as that. In fact that is one thing about Newport weather—when we are having unpleasant weather here we may be pretty well assured that other parts of the country are having worse.

The journeyman plumbers have demanded pay of \$3.50 for an eight hour day and in some of the shops where the scale has not been granted the men are on strike.

Phillip Caswell has bought at auction 13 shares of First National Bank at \$154. The last previous sale was at \$180.56.

Hon. Henry Bedlow has returned from New York being quite recovered from his recent illness.

Rev. Ernest J. Deunen has declined a call to St. Paul's Church, San Rafael, California.

Capt. John B. F. Smith has returned from a trip to Washington.

Mr. Herbert L. Marsh has returned from a short pleasure trip.

Mr. Jere I. Greene is enjoying a vacation at Narragansett.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for C. G. Anthony his upper tenement on Spring street to Miss Ernestine Toland.

### Street Railway Work.

Work on the new street railway goes forward rapidly and considerable progress has already been made. The track-layers have covered considerable distance and the graders are a long way ahead of them. The pole gang have been working industriously and have made considerable progress, the poles being strung out along the line. The pole gang in excavating for a pole on Wednesday penetrated the water main and discovered a natural geyser which required the attention of the emergency wagon from the water department in this city. About two hundred men are now employed on the road, being divided up into different gangs.

Some work in fixing up the roadbed on Broadway has been done and more will be done as soon as the two companies have finished grading up their rails. On a part of the street a coating of crushed stone has been laid and the street has been much improved already. The Newport & Fall River road has a gang of men at work grading up their rails where the winter frosts played havoc with them and will have the Broadway tracks in good shape soon. Then the work of the street department can go on.

### Address on Advertising.

Frank Presbrey of New York, who has been given the contract to prepare the book for this city, gave a talk at the rooms of the Newport Business Men's Association before a comparatively small audience on Tuesday evening. Mr. Presbrey's address dwelt upon the ways of advertising Newport. He advised liberal expenditures for advertising and told of the successes that had been scored by other resorts in this manner. Saratoga and Atlantic City were especially touched upon, but the speaker thought that Newport had natural advantages far superior to either of these places and that the great mass of people should be informed of what these advantages consist.

The speaker also thought that Newport needed a large hotel and a convention hall and no one disputed the truth of this statement. He advised the distribution of the booklets at the Southern summer resorts during the winter and stated that he could supply the committee with a list of names to mail the booklet to. His remarks were followed with close attention and he was pleased with questions relating to the subject of advertising. At the conclusion he was given a vote of thanks.

### Recent Deaths.

#### Mrs. Frances Kaul.

Mrs. Frances Kaul, widow of H. Augustus Kaul, died at her home on Bridge street Friday morning after a long illness. She was the daughter of the late Pardon W. Stevens, who served several terms as lieutenant governor of Rhode Island. She leaves seven children, Pardon S., Herbert A. and Thomas E. Kaul; Mrs. Winton Gladding of New Bedford; Mrs. Thomas Twigg, Miss Angeline L. Kaul, and Miss Elizabeth Kaul. She is also survived by two brothers, Messrs. David Stevens and William T. Stevens. She was in her 60th year.

### For Memorial Day.

The following Memorial Day committees have been appointed by the local Grand Army posts:

C. E. Lawton Post—John B. Mason, W. E. Bailey, A. R. Tuell, Robert Grady, J. T. Delano, William Hamilton, William P. Smith, L. O. Dean, Edwin H. Tiley, William B. West, A. K. McMahon, F. P. Gomes, T. C. Sullivan, James G. Hilder.

Georg. G. K. Warren Post—B. T. Bosworth, J. H. Chappelle, J. P. Cotton, J. I. Greene, William H. Durfee, D. B. Peabody, R. H. Peckham, H. D. Scott, Thomas M. Freeborn, D. J. Morvay, William O. Milne.

Work has been begun on the Standhope property on Broadway, which was purchased some time since by Scott Brothers. The old building occupied for so many years by Francis Standhope as an auction room was sold to P. H. Horgan and the purchaser has removed it, after many trials and tribulations, to Collins street. The lot is now cleared up and all is in readiness for the new building which will be begun at once.

The following dates have been assigned for parents' days in the public schools: Carey, Friday, April 29; Clarke, Friday, May 6; Callender, Wednesday, May 11; Coddington, Friday, May 20; Coggeshall, Friday, May 20, evening; Edward-Farwell, Thursday, May 26; Leuthal, Thursday, May 26, evening; Potter, Friday, May 17; Calvert and Cranston, Friday, May 27, evening, in the Calvert school.

Captain Edward Wilcox of Providence, steamboat inspector for this district, was in Jamestown yesterday to inspect the boilers of steamer Consul-out.

### Wedding Bells.

#### Buttrick-Duncan.

The marriage of Miss Elmyra S. Duncan and Lieutenant James T. Buttrick, U. S. Marine Corps, took place at St. Paul's Church, Flatbush, Long Island, last Saturday afternoon. Lieutenant Buttrick is son of Mrs. Mary E. Buttrick of this city.

The bride was becomingly attired in a white lace robe and carried a bouquet of white lilies. She was escorted to the altar by her brother, Mr. William P. Duncan of Philadelphia, and her sister, Mrs. John T. Engeman, acted as matron of honor. Captain C. C. Carpenter was the best man, and the ushers were Captain Hiram Sears and Lieutenant H. H. Kipp.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Engeman.

### Company F Association.

Fifteen members of old Company F Association answered the roll call at the annual meeting in the armory of the Newport Artillery Company on Monday evening. Mr. George B. Smith gave an interesting talk on the history of the company illustrated by stereoscopic pictures. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Benjamin F. Davis.  
Vice President—John Rogers.  
Secretary and Treasurer—Charles H. Clarke.

Mrs. Emma L., wife of William A. Peckham, died at her home on Newport avenue on Tuesday after a brief illness from pneumonia. She had been ill but a few days and a fatal termination had been feared for only a short time before her death. Mrs. Peckham was a most estimable woman with a large circle of relatives and friends. Besides her husband she is survived by one son about twelve years of age. Funeral services were held from her late residence on Friday afternoon and were largely attended.

An effort is being made by a committee appointed by Bishop McVikar to collect the sum of at least \$20,000 for the endowment of the infant ward of St. Mary's Orphanage as a memorial to the late Bishop Clark. The object is a most worthy one and should receive liberal support. Communications can be addressed to William Gannell, 59 South Main street, Providence.

The annual meeting of the Newport Convocation was held on Wednesday afternoon when routine business was transacted and various annual reports were received. The following officers were elected for the year ensuing: Treasurer, John M. Taylor; secretary, Rev. E. J. Deunen; executive committee, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone and Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce.

The remains of Abby Gould, who died in Eastport, Me., on February 29, were brought to this city for interment this week, services being held in the Belmont Memorial Chapel on Friday. Miss Gould was formerly a resident of this city, being a daughter of the late Thomas H. Gould.

William T. Chase, formerly of this city, died in Canton, Mass., this week. He was a native of Providence Island but enlisted in the Civil War in Company F of this city, serving throughout the war.

Miss Vera May Moorhouse, daughter of Mr. C. P. Moorhouse who formerly resided on Powell avenue in this city, was married on Wednesday to Mr. Edward Henry Groenendyke at Pasadena, California.

Mr. Erwin Perry Otto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Otto of this city, was married in New York Saturday to Miss Mabel Olivia Phelps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick D. Phelps of New York.

Funeral services for the late Benjamin Pearce were held on Sunday from his late residence on Thames street, Rev. C. A. Steinhilber officiating. The remains were taken to Pawonet for interment.

The engagement is announced of Mr. William Perry Bradley of this city, physical director of the Malden Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Eleanor Dawes of Malden.

Among the saloon passengers sailing from Boston to Liverpool Saturday, April 21, on the White Star liner, Cymic, Capt. Thompson, was Mr. H. G. Bridges of Newport.

A special meeting of the city council was called for last evening to take steps for the issuing of the bonds for the new high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Stevens and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Congdon have been in Washington during the past week.

The season for lobsters is now officially open but no large quantities have as yet been brought into the local market.

### Supreme Court.

#### Jury Disagreed on the Howland Will Case.

The first three court days this week have been practically devoted to hearing the Howland will case, in which the jury, after several hours of deliberation, reported a disagreement. This means that the case will have to be heard all over again on its merits and it will add no small amount to the expenses of the case. The case has been one of the longest tried in this county for many years and has proven a severe tax on the members of the jury.

When the court opened on Monday a number of new assignments were made necessitated by the unexpected length of the Howland case. James P. Williams, who was indicted by the grand jury on a charge of forging and uttering, was called to plead to the indictment. The amount of the check was \$20, the name of Robert S. Gash as being the one used. The check was passed at the store of I. F. Josephson last August, a suit of clothes and some change being secured. The defendant pleaded nolo to the charge. Mr. Nolan urged the previous good record of the defendant, and stated that his health was poor. By consent of the assistant attorney general the court imposed the minimum sentence allowed by law, two years in state prison.

After making a number of assignments on the docket the court resumed its consideration of the Howland case. All of the rest of the session on Monday was occupied by the testimony of witnesses to the will. More of Howland's neighbors were called, as well as some of the employees of the farm and a former attorney of the testator, all of whom believed him to have been of sound mind. A number of depositions were also read.

Testimony has also been introduced showing how Howland's standing was investigated by the Friends Meeting and how, after several years had been given over to his consideration by a committee, he was dropped from membership in the meeting. The method of conducting a marriage ceremony among the Friends has also been described.

On Tuesday testimony in rebuttal was introduced at some length and then the case was ready for the lawyer's pleas. Each side was allowed two hours for arguments. Mr. David S. Baker of Providence, for the contestants, made an able plea, occupying somewhat over two hours. He contended that the testator was of unsound mind, and that he never intended to make such a will as has been presented. He called attention to his many queer acts which give evidence of his mental unsoundness. He cited his many tax troubles, his uncertain method of handling his finances, his constant searching for trouble, his contempt of the courts, his final allusions to the women who was his wife, and many other incidents which he claimed went to prove that he was of unsound mind.

Mr. Raymond of New Bedford argued the case for the proponents of the will, showing that though the testator was queer he couldn't be charged as insane. He was a thorough Quaker, who would rather allow his property to be taken than to make a fight for it in the courts. He was a hard working man. Many of his eccentricities were easily to be explained, as for instance his carrying his valuables in a meal bag for safety.

It was after four o'clock on Wednesday when the jury finally retired. About four hours later the jury were called into court and reported that they were unable to agree upon a verdict. The court advised the jury to reach a verdict if possible and they were again sent out. Shortly after eleven o'clock the jury was again called to the court room and being still unable to agree, the vote standing the same as before, the jury was discharged from further consideration of the case.

Thursday was devoted to a trial of the case of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company vs. Patrick H. Horgan, involving the title to certain property on Long wharf. Col. William P. Sheffield, Jr., represented the plaintiff and Messrs. F. F. Nolan and Amasa M. Eaton the defendant. A jury was empaneled with John V. Hammett of Newport as foreman, and was taken to view the premises. For the plaintiff Col. Sheffield introduced copies of records and deeds showing how the city's ownership in the tide covered flats of the cove had been conveyed to the railroad company. He called as witnesses many aged residents of the city who were familiar with Long wharf and who could remember when the tide flowed through the flats now filled in; also Capt. J. P. Cotton and W. H. Lawton, civil engineers, who testified to the existence of certain bounds.

For the defense, it was attempted to show that the title to the property in question was clear from the original grants to the proprietors of Long wharf. The destruction of the old records previous to the Revolution introduced some complications and City Clerk Stevens and State Record Commissioner Tiley were called to testify as to the condition of the old records. The pleas by council were delivered Thursday afternoon.

The jury rendered a verdict for the railroad Friday afternoon.

### Middletown.

The first meeting of the Town Council for the present municipal year was held at the Town Hall on Monday afternoon. The members elected on the sixth instant were all present and were engaged by the Town Clerk. Many matters incidental to the formation of a new town government were attended to and the session proved to be a busy one.

In the Court of Probate, the will of Robinson P. Barker was proved and letters testamentary on his estate were granted to his son, Christopher F. Barker, as sole Executor. Christopher F. Barker was appointed Guardian of the person and estate of Harriet N. Barker and required to give bonds in the sum of \$12,000.00, with Albert K. Sherman and William A. Sherman as sureties and for Appraisers, Henry C. Stevens, Thomas G. Brown and Henry C. Stevens, Jr., were appointed. The second and final account of George William Sherman, Administrator on the estate of Harry Lewis Peckham, was referred to the third Monday of May with an order of notice.

George E. Ward, Health Officer, presented his annual report which was received and ordered on file.

A. Herbert Ward was appointed a Committee to construct a bridge in Vernon avenue against land improved by Walter Sherman.

The highways of the town were divided into four districts and \$250.00 was apportioned to each for ordinary repairs. As an advisory Committee, Henry T. Chase was appointed for district No. 1, Lionel H. Peabody for No. 2, Arthur L. Peckham for No. 3, and Heston S. Peckham for No. 4. The following accounts were allowed and ordered paid, Peckham Brothers for crushed stone \$852.74, Stephen B. Congdon and I. Lincoln Sherman for services as Assessors of Taxes \$20.00 each, George E. Ward, services as Health Officer \$50.00, T. T. Pitman for advertising notice of canyases and annual town meeting \$38.38, John D. Blair bounty due for killing four skunks \$2.00, accounts for the relief of the poor \$20.00.

Additional jurors to serve for the judicial year ending on the third Monday of July next were drawn as follows, Grand, John H. Oxx, J. Lincoln Sherman, William S. Coggeshall, Joseph R. Coggeshall, George H. Chase, Howard G. Peckham, Venzelus A. Van-heck, and Thomas S. Lawton, Petit, Marshall Dennis, Otto Ehrhardt, F. Wayland Smith, Joshua Coggeshall, Robert M. Withersell, George Calvert, J. Overton Peckham, Thomas G. Ward, Edward E. Peckham, Joseph A. Peckham, John H. Spooner, William Thurston, Ernest Weston, Stewart Ritchie, Arthur I. Peckham, and Richard H. Wheeler.

Minor town officers were appointed and included the following.

Surveyors of Highways—District No. 1, John H. Spooner; No. 2, C. Henry Congdon; No. 3, James H. Barker; No. 4, Charles A. Peckham.

Town Senter—John D. Blair.

Pound Keeper—Benjamin Caswell.

Wegher of Neat Cattle—George R. Chase.

Public Weighers—Charles C. White, Dennis J. Murphy, Edward J. Peckham and Arthur L. Peckham.

Appraisers of Damages done by Dogs—Charles H. Ward, James R. Chase and Lewis R. Manchester.

Inspector of Petroleum—Benjamin W. H. Peckham.

Commissioner of Wrecks—George Calvert.

Police Constables—Harvey F. Copeland and George Nathan Smith.

Special Constables—Elisha A. Peckham, Benjamin Caswell, Charles C. White and Cornelius Sullivan.

Bird Constable—Charles H. Sison.

Tramp Constables—John D. Blair, Elisha A. Peckham, Benjamin Caswell, Charles C. White and Cornelius Sullivan.

Liquor Constable—George E. Ward.

Health Officer—George E. Ward.

Officer to take charge of Burial of Poor Veterans—Charles Peckham.

An adjourned meeting of the Council will be held on this Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, when the list of persons liable to serve as jurors will be revised and completed.

It is thought that the early cauliflower and cabbage although touched by the frost will survive.

The snow and ice refused to thaw Wednesday and remained on the buildings all day.

Much trouble is being experienced in the paving in of many cisterns owing, it is thought, to the great amount of water with which the ground is oversaturated.

Newport County Pomona Grange met Tuesday with Nonquit Grange, of Fiverton, this having been the first meeting held since the installation. The last meeting which was to have been held at Nonquit Grange did not take place, owing to a heavy snow storm. Twelve members of Aquidneck Grange, Middletown, were present, many of them going over in a barge driven by Mr. Arthur Sison. The next meeting will be held with Aquidneck Grange in June.

The late Rev. Frederick H. Peckham who died in Lewiston last week of heart trouble was a nephew of the Hon. Nathaniel Peckham and Mrs. Elisha C. Peckham, and left also many friends and relatives in this town. Mr. Peckham was an eminent preacher and a man of sterling integrity and was well known throughout the New England States.

The weekly meeting of the Epworth League held Friday evening at the vestry of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in charge of Mr. Robert W. Smith. The topic was "Christian Education in Missionary Lands."—Chas. A. Teachers, People—Matthew Jr 13 17.

# The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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## CHAPTER XXX.

WALLACE CARPENTER'S search expedition had proved a failure, as Thorpe had foreseen, but at the end of the week, when the water began to recede, they came upon a mass of flesh and bones. The man was unrecognizable. The remains were wrapped in canvas and sent for interment to the cemetery at Marquette. Three of the others were never found. The last did not come to light until after the drive had quite finished.

Down at the booms the jam crew received the drive as fast as it came down. From one crib to another across the broad extent of the river's mouth heavy booms were chained end to end effectually to close the exit to Lake Superior. Against these the logs caromed softly in the slackened current and stopped. The cribs were very heavy, with slanting instead of square tops, in order that the pressure might be downward instead of sideways. In a short time the surface of the lagoon was covered by a brown carpet of logs running in strange patterns like windrows of fallen grain. The drive was all but over.

Up till now the weather had been clear, but oppressively hot for this time of year. The heat had come suddenly and maintained itself well. The men had worked for the most part in undershirts. They were as much in the water as out of it, for the icy bath had become almost grateful. Hamilton, the journalist, who had attached himself definitely to the drive, distributed bunches of papers, in which the men read that the unreasonable conditions prevailed all over the country.

At length, however, it gave signs of breaking. The sky, which had been of a steel blue, harbored great piled thunder heads. Toward evening the thunder heads shifted and finally dissipated, to be sure, but the portent was there.

Hamilton's papers began to tell of washouts and cloudbursts in the south and west. The men wished they had some of that water here.

So finally the drive approached its end and all concerned began in anticipation to taste the weariness that awaited them. The few remaining tasks still confronting them all at once seemed more formidable than what they had accomplished. The work for the first time became dogged, distasteful. Even Thorpe was infected. He, too, wanted more than anything else to drop on the bed in Mrs. Hathaway's boarding house. There remained but a few things to do. A mile of sucking would carry the drive beyond the influence of fresh water. After that there would be no hurry.

He looked round at the hard, fatigue worn faces of the men about him, and he suddenly felt a great rush of affection for these comrades who had so unreservedly spent themselves for his affair. Their features showed exhaustion, it is true, but their eyes gleamed still with the steady, half humorous purpose of the pioneer. When they caught his glance they grinned good humoredly.

All at once Thorpe turned and started for the bank.

"That'll do, boys," he said quietly to the nearest group. "She's down."

It was noon. The sackers looked up in surprise. Behind them, to their very feet, rushed the soft smooth slope of Hemlock rapids. Below them flowed a broad, peaceful river. The drive had passed its last obstruction. To all intents and purposes it was over.

Calmly, with matter of fact directness, as though they had not achieved the impossible, they shouldered their peaveys and struck into the broad wagon road. In the middle distance loomed the tall stacks of the mill, with the little board town about it. Across the eye



"You've changed, Junko," said he.

upon the thread of the railroad. Far away gleamed the broad expanses of Lake Superior.

The men paired off naturally and fell into a drugging, dogged walk. Thorpe found himself unexpectedly with Big Junko. For a time they plodded on without conversation. Then the big man ventured a remark.

"I'm glad she's over," said he. "I got a good stake comin'."

"Yes," replied Thorpe indifferently.

"I got most \$4000 comin'," persisted Junko.

"What a fine sight!" commented Thorpe. "It'll make you just as drunk."

"That's all right," said he, "but you better life I don't blow this stake."

"I've heard that talk before," shrugged Thorpe.

"Yes, but this is different. I'm goin' to get married on this. How's that?"

Thorpe, his attention struck at last, stared at his companion.

"Who is she?" he asked abruptly.

"She used to wash at Camp Four."

Thorpe dimly remembered the woman now—an overweighted creature with a certain attraction of shilly blowing hair, with a certain pleasing, full cheeked, full bodied health.

The two walked on in re-established silence. Finally the giant, unable to contain himself longer, broke out again.

"I do like that woman," said he with a quaintly deliberate seriousness.

"That's the finest woman in this district."

Thorpe felt the quick moisture rush to his eyes. There was something inexpressibly touching in those simple words as Big Junko uttered them.

"And when you are married," he asked, "what are you going to do? Are you going to stay on the river?"

"No, I'm goin' to clear a farm. The woman says that's the thing to do. I like the river too. But you bet when Carrie says a thing that's plenty good enough for Big Junko."

Thorpe looked at his companion fixedly. He remembered Big Junko as a wild beast when his passions were aroused, as a man whose honesty had been doubted.

"You've changed, Junko," said he.

"I know," said the big man. "I been a scawling all right. I quit it. I don't know much, but Carrie she's smart, and I'm goin' to do what she says."

When you get stuck on a good woman like Carrie, Mr. Thorpe, you don't give much for anything else. Sure, that's right. It's the biggest thing top of earth."

Here it was again—the opposing creed. And from such a source! Thorpe's iren will contracted again.

"A woman is no excuse for a man's neglecting his work," he snipped.

"Shorely not," agreed Junko serenely.

"I aim to finish out my time all right, Mr. Thorpe. Don't you worry none about that. I done my best for you. And," went on the river man in the expansion of this unworried confidence with his employer, "I'd like to rise to remark that you're the best boss I ever had, and we boys wants to stay with her till there's skating in hinds."

"All right," murmured Thorpe indifferently. Suddenly the remaining half mile to town seemed very long indeed.

## CHAPTER XXXI.

WALLACE CARPENTER and Hamilton, the journalist, seated against the sun warmed bench of Mrs. Hathaway's boarding house, commented on the band as it stumbled into the washroom. Their conversation was interrupted by the approach of Thorpe and Big Junko. The former looked twenty years older after his winter. His eye was dull, his shoulders drooped, his gait was inelastic. The whole bearing of the man was that of one weary to the bone.

"I've got something here to show you, Harry!" cried Wallace Carpenter, waving a newspaper. "It was a great drive, and here's something to remember it by."

"All right, Wallace, by and by," replied Thorpe dully. "I'm dead. I'm going to turn in for awhile. I need sleep more than anything else."

He passed through the little passage into the "parlor bedroom," which Mrs. Hathaway always kept in readiness for members of the firm. There he fell heavily asleep almost before his body had met the bed.

In the long dining room the river men consumed a belated dinner. They had no comments to make. It was over.

The two on the veranda smoked. To the right, at the end of the sawdust street, the mill sang its varying and lulling keys. The odor of fresh sawed pine perfumed the air. Not a hundred yards away the river slipped silently to the distant blue Superior, escaping between the slanting stone filled cribs which held back the logs. Down the south and west the huge thunder heads gathered and flashed and grumbled, as they had done every afternoon for days.

"Queer thing," commented Hamilton finally, "these cold streaks in the air. They are just as distinct as though they had partitions around them."

"Queer climate anyway," agreed Carpenter.

Excepting always for the mill, the little settlement appeared asleep. The main booms were quite deserted. After awhile Hamilton noticed something.

"Look here, Carpenter," said he. "What's happening out there? Have some of your confounded logs sunk, or what? There don't seem to be near so many of them somehow."

"No; it isn't that," proffered Carpenter after a moment's scrutiny. "There are just as many logs, but they are getting separated a little so you can see the open water between them."

"Guess you're right. Say, look here, I believe that the river is rising."

"Nonsense! We haven't had any rain."

"She's rising just the same. You see that spile over there near the left hand crib? Well, I sat on the boom this morning watching the crew, and I whittled the spile with my knife. You can see the marks from here. I cut the

thing about two feet above the water. Look at it now."

"She's pretty near the water line, that's right," admitted Carpenter.

About an hour later the younger man in his turn made a discovery.

"She's been rising right along," he submitted. "Your marks are nearer the water, and, do you know, I believe the logs are beginning to feel it. See, they've closed up the little openings between them, and they are beginning to crowd down to the lower end of the boom."

"I don't know anything about this business," hazarded the journalist, "but I should think there was a good deal of pressure on that same lower end. By Jove, look here! See those logs up-end. I believe you're going to have a jam right here in your own booms."

"I don't know," hesitated Wallace. "I never heard of its happening."

"You'd better let some one know."

"I hate to bother Harry or any of the river men. I'll just step down to the mill. Mason—he's our mill foreman—he'll know."

Mason came to the edge of the high trestle and took one look.

"Jumping fishhooks!" he cried. "Why, the river's up six inches and still a-comin'! Here you, Tom!" he called to one of the yard hands. "You tell Solly to get steam on that tug double quick and have Dave hustle together his driver crew!"

"What are you going to do?" asked Wallace.

"I got to strengthen the booms," explained the mill foreman. "We'll drive some piles across the cribs."

"Is there any danger?"

"Oh, no. The river would have to rise a good deal higher than she is now to make current enough to hurt. They've had a hard rain up above. This will go down in a few hours."

After a time the tug puffed up to the booms, escorting the pile driver. The latter towed a little raft of long, sharpened piles, which it at once began to drive in such positions as would most effectually strengthen the booms. In the meantime the lumber heads had slowly climbed the heavens, so that a sudden deluge of rain surprised the workmen. For an hour it poured down in torrents, then settled to a steady gray beat. Immediately the aspect had changed.

Solly, the tug captain, looked at his mooring hawsers and then at the nearest crib.

"She's riz two inches in th' last two hours," he announced, "and she's runnin' like a mill race." Solly was a typical north country tug captain, short and broad, with a brown, clear face and the steadiest and calmest of steel blue eyes. "When she begins to feel th' pressure behind," he went on, "there's goin' to be trouble."

Toward dusk she began to feel that pressure. Through the rainy twilight the logs could be seen raising their ghostly arms of protest. Slowly, without tumult, the jam formed. In the rear they pressed in, were sucked under in the swift water and came to rest at the bottom of the river. The current of the river began to protest, pressing its hydraulics through the narrowing crevices. The situation demanded attention.

A breeze began to pull offshore in the body of rain. Little by little it increased, sending the water by in gusts, ruffling the already hurrying river into greater haste, raising far from the shore dimly perceived whitecaps. Between the roaring of the wind, the dash of rain and the rush of the stream men had to shout to make themselves heard.

"Guess you'd better rout out the boss," screamed Solly to Wallace Carpenter. "This water's comin' up as inch an hour right along. When she backs up once she'll push this jam out sure."

Wallace ran to the boarding house and roused his partner from a heavy sleep. The latter understood the situation at a word. While dressing he explained to the younger man wherein lay the danger.

"If the jam breaks once," said he, "nothing top of earth can prevent it from going out into the lake, and there it'll scatter heaven knows where. Once scattered it is practically a total loss."

They felt blindly through the rain in the direction of the lights on the tug and pile driver. Shearer, the water dripping from his flaxen mustache, joined them like a shadow. At the river he announced his opinion. "We can hold her all right," he assured them. "It'll take a few more piles, but by morning the storm'll be over, and she'll begin to go down again."

The three picked their way over the creaking, swaying timber. But when they reached the pile driver they found trouble afoot. The crew had maintained and refused longer to drive piles under the face of the jam.

"If she breaks away she's going to bury us," said they.

"She won't break," snapped Shearer. "Get to work."

"It's dangerous," they objected sulkily.

"You get off this driver!" shouted Solly. "Go over and lie down in a ten acre lot and see if you feel safe there!"

He drove them ashore with a storm of profanity and a multitude of kicks. His steel blue eyes blazing.

"There's nothing for it but to get the boys out again," said Tim. "I kinder hate to do it."

But when the Fighting Forty, half asleep but dauntless, took charge of the driver a catastrophe made itself known. One of the ejected men had tripped the lifting chain of the hammer after another had knocked away the heavy preventing block, and so the hammer had fallen into the river and was lost. None other was to be had. The pile driver was useless.

A dozen men were at once dispatched for cables, chains and wire ropes from the supply at the warehouse.

"It's part of the same trick," said Thorpe grimly. "Those fellows have their men everywhere among us. I don't know whom to trust."

"You think it's Morrison & Duly?" queried Carpenter, astonished.

"Think? I know it. They know as well as you or I that if we save these logs we'll win out in the Stock Exchange, and they're not such fools as to let us save them if it can be helped."

"What are you going to do now?"

"The only thing there is to be done. We'll string heavy booms chained to

gether between the cribs and then trust to heaven they'll hold. I think we can hold the jam. The water will begin to flow over the bank before long, so there won't be much increase of pressure over what we have now, and as there won't be any shock to withstand I think our heavy booms will do the business."

He turned to direct the boring of some long boom logs in preparation for the chains. Suddenly he whirled again to Wallace with so strange an expression in his face that the young man almost cried out. The uncertain light of the lanterns showed dimly the streaks of rain across his countenance, and his eye flared with a look almost of panic.

"I never thought of it," he said in a low voice. "Fool that I am! I don't see how I missed it. Wallace, don't you see what those devils will do next?"

"No. What do you mean?" gasped the younger man.

"There are 12,000,000 feet of logs up river in Sadler & Smith's drive. Don't you see what they'll do?"

"No, I don't believe."

"Just as soon as they find out that the river is booming and that we are going to have a hard time to hold our jam, they'll let loose those 12,000,000 on us. They'll break the jam or dynamite it, or something. And let me tell you that a very few logs hitting the tail of our jam will start the whole shooting match so that no power on earth can stop it."

"I don't imagine they'd think of doing that," began Wallace by way of assurance.

"Think of it! You don't know them. They're thought of everything. You don't know that man Duly. Ask Tim. He'll tell you."

"Well, the—"

"I've got to send a man up there right away. Perhaps we can get there in time to head them off. They have to send their man over." He cast his eye rapidly over the men.

"I don't know just who to send. There isn't a good enough woodsman in the lot to make Siscoe Falls through the woods a night like this. The river trail is too long, and a cut through the woods is blind."

With infinite difficulty and caution they reached the shore. Across the gleaming logs shone dimly the lanterns at the scene of work, gleefully through the rain. Beyond, on either side, lay impenetrable, drenched darkness raked by the wind.

"I wouldn't want to tackle it," panted Thorpe. "If it wasn't for that cursed tote road between Sadler & Smith's I wouldn't worry. It's just too easy for them."

Behind them the jam cracked and shrieked and groaned. Occasionally was heard beneath the sharper noises a dull boom as one of the heavy timbers, forced by the pressure from its resting place, shot into the air and fell back on the bristling surface.

"Tim Shearer might do it," suggested Thorpe, "but I hate to spare him."

He picked his rifle from its rack and thrust the magazine full of cartridges.

"Come on, Wallace," said he. "We'll hunt him up."

They stepped again into the shriek and roar of the storm, bending their heads to its power, but indifferent to the rain. The sawdust street was saturated like a sponge. They could feel the quick water rise about the pressure at their feet. From the invisible houses they heard a steady monotone of flowing from the roofs. Far ahead, dim in the mist, sprayed the light of lanterns.

Suddenly Thorpe felt a touch on his arm. Faintly he perceived at his elbow a face from which the water streamed.

"Injun Charley!" he cried. "The very man."

## [TO BE CONTINUED.]

## GLOVES IN EARLY DAYS.

They Were Often Made to Represent the Man Who Wore Them.

In the early days everything was not regulated for the people, as it is now, by the government and the law courts. Europe was still young then, and people had rough and ready means of dealing with one another, of buying and selling or giving goods and property and settling disputes. A glove, as it was very close indeed to a man's hand, came in course of time to be looked upon as taking the place of the hand itself, and sometimes took the man's place and was made to represent him.

For example, to open a fair it was necessary then to have the consent and protection of the great lord in whose country it was going to be held. Those who wished to open the fair would come to the nobleman and petition him to be present. He might be very busy, or bored at the idea of having to go, yet he would know that it must be opened or his people would be discontented. So he would say to the leaders of the people: "No, my trusty fellows, I can't open the fair in person, but I will send my glove to do it. You all know my glove. Nobody has one like it in the country. It is the one my lady mother embroidered for me in colored silks and silver wire, and it has a deep violet fringe. You can hang it above the entrance of your fair grounds as a sign that you are acting with my permission. If any one disputes your right or touches his master's glove I will attend to him; that's all." So the glove would travel in state to open the fair.—St. Nicholas.

Fredonia (N. Y.) grange held its thirty-fifth annual election recently. It was the first grange organized in the state of New York, or in the world, for that matter. Mr. U. E. Dodge, who was elected lecturer, was the first master of this grange.

Fruchtland grange of Delaware is "the mother of masters," as it were. It has furnished three masters for the state grange and more are in training.

## Conclusive.

She—What makes you think his advice is good? He—Because he never gives it unless it's asked for.—Detroit Free Press.

## NOTES ON HOTBEDS.

What Can Be Grown in the Method. An Early Start Desirable.

The question as to what can be grown in a hotbed often arises. Very much depends upon the kind of plants grown and how closely the space is occupied. For purposes of comparison a 5½ by 12 foot hotbed was used, and the kinds of plants were onions for transplanting, tomato, lettuce, radish, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, cucumber and melon. With the hotbed must also be included a cold frame of the same size. The bed was sown April 1 as follows: One sash of onions, two of tomatoes and one of lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower and radish. The onion seed of course was sown very late, which was bad practice, and the plants occupied the space until too late for further use. All seeds were sown four inches apart in drills. The tomatoes were transplanted when the second set of leaves appeared and simply occupied the same space as when standing in the drills.

Many 3-4 300 plants were potted and removed to the cold frame, and the remainder were left in the bed until sold or otherwise disposed of. The potted plants were all used at home, and by an accident 150 of these were destroyed after planting in the open ground. These were replaced from the hotbed, and the remainder, mostly sold by the dozen, brought \$7.50. A portion of the cold frame by filling and banking with manure was used for hotbed, into which the cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce were transferred from time to time. Of the cabbage and cauliflower plants 200 were planted out and the rest sold for 80 cents.

The first radishes were ready for use April 17, and thirty-two bunches were grown at 62 cents. These were followed by beets for transplanting. As the lettuce and cabbage plants were transferred to the second bed the space was used for cucumber and melon plants started in herry boxes. Forty-six in all were thus put in and later were transferred to the cold frame. Of the beets, sufficient were grown to set 200 feet of drill and onion plants enough to set 30 by 40 feet of square. The lettuce sold during the month of May amounted to \$3.50. Considerable was also planted in the open ground of which no account is taken. These results are not to be taken as the maximum or minimum, but rather a medium of what may be accomplished with the hotbed and cold frame.

An earlier start would very likely have added considerable to the amount grown. There comes a time when plants will no longer thrive well in the hotbed, but will do much better in the open ground. So, generally speaking, there is much to be gained by an early start. For the kitchen garden, where only a bed or two will be found practical, then of course the time of starting must be arranged to accommodate the greatest variety of plants. One kind will require more time than some other, and holding plants in the beds after they are ready to go out for soil and weather conditions to become favorable is poor practice. Onions, for instance, for best results should have gone in four to six weeks earlier than April 1, as also lettuce and early cabbage. For extra early the tomatoes should have been started at least by March 15, and two crops of radishes might easily have been grown.—J. E. Morse in Rural New Yorker.

A Plan For a Good Farm Garden.

Should the ground slope to the west, plow or throw the land up into sharp ridges, the tops of which should be four feet apart. The ridges should run from east to west, the object being to have the south side exposed to the full rays of the sun very early in the spring. For an extra early crop of potatoes, peas, beans, etc., take a spade and throw out the dirt on the south half of the ridges and cover the things planted with the richest dark colored soil that

may be at hand. The north half of the ridge should remain undisturbed so as to shelter the young plants on the south side, and in case the nights are very cold or there is real danger from an unexpected frost the plants can be easily and quickly covered with large sheets of daily or weekly newspapers and the plants thus be effectually protected. Whenever the mercury in the thermometer falls as low as 31 degrees the plants should be covered immediately.

After the plants are well established and two or three inches in height scatter enough sulfate of soda along each side of the plants to give the soil a grayish appearance and work it into the surface soil, being very careful, however, not to use too much nitrate and to keep it from coming in contact with the stem or roots of the plants.

As originally outlined in Farm and Fireside, this plan was for the fall, when the soil if of clay and not under drained received a heavy coating of well rotted barnyard manure which was plowed or spaded to thoroughly intermix it with the soil and was afterward ridged, as shown.

Marketing Ducks.

In nine weeks ducklings should weigh four and a half pounds each and are ready for market. They should be marketed before the pinfeathers begin to grow, which is likely to occur after the ninth week. Ducks are best killed by cutting into the base of the brain at the roof of the mouth. Before killing the feet of the birds should be caught in a loop, with head hanging downward. Immediately after being killed the picking (dry) should be done. Care should be taken to prevent injury to any kind to the carcass.

Greater accuracy in the ritualistic and esoteric work of the Order is the crying need of the hour in grange circles.

The largest grange county in the United States is Jefferson county, N. Y., with 6,000 members.

Connecticut state grange has \$10, 118.42 in invested funds.

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"After what I have taken and done it is no wonder I am glad of an opportunity to recommend what cured me to my friends."

I suffered intense agony from gravel for nearly fifteen years. For five and six weeks at a time I could not work, the pain was so great. My kidneys and bladder were in horrible shape. My back ached so I could not sleep. I had no appetite at all. I tried about every doctor in Syracuse but they failed to help me. I used nearly all the advertised medicines without any benefit.

This was my discouraging condition when I began the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I used only four bottles and I consider myself cured. I have no backache at all, no pain in passing urine, my appetite is splendid. It helped me to get the start, and I gained twenty pounds in weight."

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Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is a vegetable help to the stomach and bowels. It overcomes and permanently cures dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness and rheumatism. It is absolutely harmless and purely vegetable. It contains no narcotics or minerals in any form, no dangerous stimulants, no mercury or poisons, and is the only kidney medicine that does not constipate.

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For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

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Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 percent less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15, a guaranteed make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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are reliable. They have been tested and have proven first quality in every respect. This fact about local growth need not being good has been worn thread bare. Some kinds of seeds grown on this island are of the very best, but all kinds of seeds that are planted in the soil here, cannot be raised successfully in one locality. This is one of the reasons why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best. What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised here; the others are raised by him in other localities.

None are better.

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9 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	60c
10 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	65c
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12 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	75c
13 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	80c
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16 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	95c
17 1/2 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
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## "Jeb" Stuart's Last Rally

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

May 8-11, 1864

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On the evening of May 8, 1864, the infantry of the Federal army under Grant was gathering around Spotsylvania Court House, Va., where Lee had taken position to block the pathway to Richmond. During the night General Philip Sheridan put his whole cavalry force in motion to move past the Confederate army where it lay and march on the enemy's capital. There are no official reports to show the object of this expedition. General Grant in his report says, "General Sheridan started on a raid against the enemy's communications with Richmond." In the narrative of his "Personal Memoirs" General Grant states that the object was threefold—to cut the Confederate lines of supply and telegraphic communications, seize and destroy stores on the way to Lee's army and draw off "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry so as to protect the Federal trains from their forays. Sheridan says in his report that he was ordered to attack the enemy's cavalry and make his way to Butler's army, then on the James river between Richmond and Petersburg.

Sheridan organized his corps into three divisions under Generals D. McM. Gregg, James H. Wilson and A. T. A. Torbert. Gregg was an experienced cavalryman and had led his division in many hard campaigns. Torbert had served in infantry in the Sixth corps, having been at first a colonel of a New Jersey regiment in General Kearny's brigade. Wilson had served on engineer duty. The brigade leaders were Generals George A. Custer, Wesley Merritt, Henry E. Davies and Colonel Thomas C. Devin. J. Irvin Gregg, T. M. Bryan and George H. Chapman. There were also twelve batteries of horse artillery, two of which accompanied each division constantly, leaving a brigade of six in reserve for emergencies. At the outset of the campaign on the Rapidan the cavalry corps had numbered about 12,000 men, but the losses in the engagements around the Wilderness had reduced the number present for duty to about 10,000 at the time the raid commenced. Up to this time Sheridan's corps had performed the duty of guarding the flanks of the army.

On the morning of the 9th the cavalry, reaching with its trains and batteries over a dozen miles, started rapidly along the direct road between Fredericksburg and Richmond, some distance south of Spotsylvania. The Confederate pickets reported the move-

ment promptly, and very soon "Jeb" Stuart's horsemen were all under orders to follow. Stuart's corps was composed of two divisions, led by Generals Wade Hampton and Fitz-Hugh Lee, nephew of General R. E. Lee. The brigades were led by Generals P. M. R. Young, Thomas L. Rosser, L. L. Lomax, W. C. Wickham, John R. Chambliss and James B. Gordon. Five horse batteries were attached under Major R. P. Chew.



THE SHOOTING OF "JEB" STUART.

The corps of Stuart numbered at the outset of the campaign about 8,000 men, but this had been reduced by the engagements with Sheridan. According to Major H. B. McClellan, who was Stuart's adjutant general and is his principal biographer, there were three brigades sent out on the 9th to engage Sheridan—namely, Wickham's, Lomax's and Gordon's, in all about 5,000 men, led by Stuart and Fitz-Hugh Lee. Wickham's brigade had the advance and made several ineffectual attacks on the moving column. By the night of the first day Sheridan was across the North Anna river, about ten miles northwest of Hanover Junction. Custer's brigade seized Beaver Dam station, on the Central railroad, releasing over 300 Union prisoners who were on the way to Richmond under guard. Several miles of track were destroyed, together with locomotives and cars and large quantities of supplies.

The first halt of Sheridan gave Stuart time to plan a movement to intercept his march. Leaving Gordon's brigade to follow up the raiders, Stuart and Lee, with the brigades of Wickham and Lomax, started for Hanover Junction, a shorter road to Richmond and

one that must bring them across Sheridan's path.

After resting the horses a few hours at Hanover Junction, Stuart took up the march to Yellow Tavern, a point on a road called Brook pike (but merely a continuation of the telegraph road from Fredericksburg to Richmond). Sheridan's course was now west of this line, but it was the only through route open to him, and during the forenoon of the 11th Stuart's outposts met Sheridan's leading brigade, under Devin, and, falling back, drew him on to Yellow Tavern. Stuart now sent an aid to Richmond to consult with General Bragg, who was now chief of staff of the Confederate armies. Bragg was confident that he could hold the Richmond fortifications with the irregular troops (militia and minutemen) then in Richmond.

Sheridan pressed on his whole leading division under Torbert and attempted to clear the telegraph road of the Confederates, but was repulsed. As soon as Stuart heard from Bragg he placed his two brigades across the road at right angles, Wickham on the right and Lomax on the left, with two cannon in the road and the remaining guns of a battery on a hill commanding the field. Torbert's whole division of three brigades confronted Stuart, and Wilson's division formed on his left in support. Custer's Michigan brigade of Torbert's division was in front of Wilson and was opposite to the cannon which Stuart had planted on the hill.

Stuart's men were all dismounted excepting the First Virginia cavalry, which was held in reserve. The Fifth and Sixth Michigan regiments, also dismounted, charged on foot and drove Stuart's men, but there was a stubborn Confederate battery in the way of complete success. Johnston's Lightmore light artillery. Custer sent in the First Michigan cavalry to take the guns by a sabbat charge.

There were three fences between the charging troopers and the battery, also a deep stream having but one bridge, but the Wolverines rode out in squadrons, filed over the bridge and through gaps made in the fences, lining for the charge within 200 yards of the guns. The advance squadron dashed upon the battery with a yell and took two of the pieces, the leader, Major Howrigan, reaching the guns first. He was shot in the arm.

Stuart's men retired after this disaster to a new position stronger than the first. Custer then threw in the Seventh Michigan to support the First, and the line charged to the very muzzles of the cannon. Stuart in person now rushed to the scene to save the day. Rallying around him about 100 of his men, he opened fire with pistols upon Custer's line. At the same instant the First Virginia cavalry charged upon Custer's men, driving them back abreast of Stuart's little band. In the confusion of this melee Stuart was shot from his saddle. He died next day.

Stuart's fate, like that of many a great soldier, shows how death is a matter of chance in war as well as elsewhere. In the annals of the Michigan brigade it is said that the fatal shot was fired by Private John A. Huff of Company E, Fifth regiment. When Custer's line moved forward, following up the victorious charge of the First and the capture of the guns, the Fifth marched on the flank of the First. Stuart was then eighty rods away. One of the Michigan troopers shot at the Confederate leader and missed him. Huff watched the luckless attempt and said to his commander, Colonel Alger, "I can fetch that man." "Try him," said the colonel. One shot was enough, and Huff said coolly to Alger, "There's a spread eagle for you."

Huff was a prize marksman and earlier in the war had served with the famous Berdan's sharpshooters. He was mortally wounded in the next battle of his regiment, May 23, 1864.

Nerved to desperation by the fall of their leader, the Confederates who had rallied around Stuart held their ground against Custer, although other brigades of the division, moving around the flank, reached the place in their rear. Meanwhile the Confederate brigade led by General James B. Gordon came down in rear of Sheridan's position and charged boldly down the pike, where Gregg's division was guarding the trains. Gordon was killed in the charge, and his command was scattered. Fitz-Hugh Lee withdrew his troops toward Richmond during the night, followed by Sheridan up to the outer line of fortifications.

The officers named by Sheridan's movement thus far were that he had drawn off three brigades of cavalry from Lee's army and prevented the recurrence of these raids in the rear of the Federal army operating against Lee, for which Stuart's command had long been famous. Stuart was an able cavalry leader and had made a great reputation for daring and effective work. His soldiers were eastern men, from Virginia and the Carolinas, and they were good horsemen and supplied their own animals, exchanging worn-out horses for fresh ones at the end of every hard campaign. At this time Stuart's force was inferior to that of his opponent, but he himself and his followers were at home in the region of the operations going on at this time.

Stuart's full name was James Ewell Brown Stuart, and the first three initials were combined to make the well known nickname "Jeb."

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

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J. C. Watson

## THE GRANGE

Condensed by  
J. W. BARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,  
Press Correspondent New York State  
Grange

## GRANGE INSURANCE.

Magnitude of the Business in the Great Grange States.

Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies have made a tremendous growth during the past few years. And since the Patrons of Husbandry have become so powerful in numbers and influence they have found the insurance feature of the Order more and more popular until today there are flourishing grange insurance companies in at least fifteen states, carrying about \$120,000,000 in policies, strictly among members of the Order.

Some interesting statistics have been gathered by the New England Home-Stevedoring on the subject. In Connecticut grange insurance has been in force for sixteen years, and the 1,500 policies now cover a value of \$2,044,000. The average cost per thousand is \$2.40. Maine carries \$9,030,000 in 9,008 policies at an average of about \$2.60 per thousand. Massachusetts has over \$1,000,000 in 850 policies and has been in the state for two years only, as the state forbids the incorporation of any kind of a mutual fire insurance company without at least \$1,000,000 in risks when the charter is applied for. New York has twenty-two grange companies, carrying \$38,738,632 in 38,450 policies. Losses and expenses for three years amount to \$306,000, the average yearly cost to insured being \$2.25. Some of the New York companies carry as much as \$3,000,000 and only two of them less than \$1,000,000 in risks. The law limits the business of mutual companies to three counties in that state. Pennsylvania, with eight companies, comes next, with \$18,200,000 in risks carried by 9,833 policies at an average cost of \$1.93 per thousand since organization. New Hampshire has \$6,000,000 in insurance on farms in 4,174 policies and has been in the business for sixteen years. Her fire losses in 1902 were \$11,836. Michigan carries \$12,000,000 in insurance. There are about twenty companies in that state, mostly new ones, and State Master Horton says that the average rate since organization is between \$9 and 90 cents per thousand. Other states have grange insurance as follows: Kansas, \$2,142,000 in 1,582 policies; Ohio, \$8,390,000; Colorado, \$237,000; Delaware, \$643,000; Rhode Island, \$200,000; Washington, \$200,000; West Virginia, \$200,000; Oregon, \$560,000.

The strong feature in this Patrons' insurance is the high quality of selected risks among the most desirable class of farmers and the economy with which the business is managed.

GRANGE TOPICS FOR 1904.  
FIRST QUARTER.  
General Topic—"Good Roads."  
January—Is national aid to road building advisable, and what can the grange do to secure it?  
February—To what extent is state aid to road building justifiable?  
March—What can be done by local action to secure better roads?

SECOND QUARTER.  
General Topic—"Good Crops."  
April—How important is the adaptability of the crop to soil and demands of the local market?  
May—What are the relative merits from cultivation and fertilization derived by growing crops?  
June—Can improvement be made in the present method of marketing crops?

THIRD QUARTER.  
General Topic—"Good Citizens."  
July—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of his political party?  
August—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of the affairs of state or nation?  
September—What is the duty of the farmer in the management of local affairs, including churches, schools and roads?

FOURTH QUARTER.  
General Topic—"Good Homes."  
October—What constitutes the essential features of the ideal home?  
November—What are required as the outside attractions of the ideal home?  
December—What should the different members of the family contribute to an ideal home?

NAHUM J. BACHELDER,  
Lecturer National Grange,  
Concord, N. H., Dec. 23, 1903.

## Libraries For Granges.

In Michigan and Ohio the traveling library is becoming a feature of grange work of considerable importance. These libraries consist of twenty-five or thirty-five volumes, which are sent out by the state libraries to the grange reading clubs or other associations of citizens. They may be retained three months, with the privilege of renewal. The grange receiving these libraries pays only the cost of transportation. One grange in Ohio secured over \$75 worth of books at the small cost of about a dollar for postage and express. At the end of six months these books were returned and others secured, thus giving opportunity for the reading of good books at a very slight expense. The traveling library system has expanded wonderfully in the state of Ohio. Last year there were 923 traveling libraries loaned, aggregating over 27,000 volumes.

At the last meeting of the national grange an amendment to the bylaws was adopted to the effect that "the executive committee of a grange—national, state, territorial or subordinate—cannot act authoritatively for the grange between grange sessions without the approval of the master."

Secretary Freeman of the Ohio state grange reports an increase in membership of 2,000 in that state during 1903. The amount of money received from all sources was \$10,387.30, and there is, altogether, \$14,855.32 in the treasury.

The parcels post is favored by the grange. There is no good reason why this country should not have as good mail facilities as foreign countries have.

The legislative committee of the national grange has recently visited Washington in the interest of the Order and of farmers generally.

## THE WHITE CROSS

Some one said that John Murnane was the laziest man in Condemna. Others called him a surly dog, but I always liked him. He had met with ill luck and had lost his heart.

A bank holding his little money had failed, his crops had failed, too; his last pig had died—everything had gone badly with him.

To make matters worse he was to be turned out of his farm, had quarreled with his landlord, my friend, Shane Desmond, who in those days was always at war with his tenants.

How, I thought, were the makings of a tragedy—a lawless district, an unruly peasantry and a hated landlord.

In November, when the days grew short and the nights dark, there was a rumor in the shebeen near Leenane that some of "the boys" were coming from Desmond's estate in Claira. A fishing boat would bring them to the Killeries and take them back without any one being the wiser, and their trip might mend matters.

One boisterous evening Murnane was standing at his window watching his wife trudging heavily up the mountain road. He had spent hours that day at the shebeen. As he watched his wife he thought in a muddling way how pretty she was when she was young, though now she was a plain little woman.

He thought of the time when he first caught her in his arms down yonder where the Owen-Erff runs by the Devil's Mother mountain. "I love ye, Molly Joyce. Tell me, now, are ye listenin' to me, mavourneen dheelish? I love ye!"

Though he knew that she was a kind little woman and that she loved him like a dog, he had grown hard and cold with her. Only that evening he had told her roughly to stop making a hare of herself, moping and poking about doing nothing, and to get out of that and spend the night at her father's, and she, knowing the little one of speaking to him, had gone silently.

Then he walked up and down his cabin. It looked wretched. The turf fire on the hearth had smoldered. The whitewashed walls were blackened by smoke. They had little on them but a big crucifix. There was little furniture left. He remembered it bright and homelike. Now it would be unroofed. He would be penniless unless Desmond was shot that night.

For the boat had come from Lescannor, and when Desmond drove back from Carrara "the boys" were to wait for him on the lower road. If he came by the upper road, Murnane would see him and was to put a light in his window. Then they would change their ambush.

Murnane's thoughts were not clear. He kept thinking over and over again, "twas no business of his whatever the boys below might do. The black crucifix on the wall opposite was shown plainly by the moonlight. The face of its figure was bent forward as if watching him. He could not bear it. Placing a bench under, he reached to the nail at the top and wrenched it out.

The moon was covered. The cross leaned forward in the darkness. He turned his head away to shun the bent face and, groping, tugged out the nail at the foot. The cross seemed as heavy as lead. He dared not look. Placing it in the corner face downward, he covered it with a cloth.

Then he stood again at the window. The moon shone out, and the wind lurched drunkenly against the door. There was a stain of rust on his right hand, and he thought it was blood; rubbed it, but it was dry; felt as if a curse had fallen on him. Then came a pause between the gusts, and he heard the ring of hoofs. At once he turned back to light the candle, took it with a shaky hand, then on the wall where the cross had been saw a dazzling white cross.

He staggered, with his eyes fixed on it. It was a miracle, a last warning. He dashed the candle on the ground and crunched it under foot into the earthen floor. The moon was drowned by the clouds and left the cabin pitch dark. The wind crashed against the door again. He unlatched the door. It was dashed open. He could not breathe; tried to pull it to after him, but could not. Some unseen hand seemed dragging it. The wind swirled through the cabin and flung the cloth from the prostrate crucifix.

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# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, April 23, 1904.

The Brazilian government has granted a preferential duty on American flour of 82 per cent. and on other products of 20 per cent.

Sixteen foreigners occupy seats in the American Congress. Uncle Sam guarantees equal privileges to all, but is careful to keep the majority on the right side.

Turkey is going in for a bigger navy and is coming to the United States for it. She has ordered twelve torpedo boat destroyers built by the Cramp at Philadelphia.

Secretary Shaw says he will not be a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, but expects to take the stump for Roosevelt. He thinks the nomination would be equivalent to election, however.

Our Democratic governor knows how to play the game of politics as well as any man in the State, perhaps in the nation. His latest move is to summons the General Assembly to meet in extraordinary session in September, to pass some of his pet crank measures for amending the Constitution of the State. In his proclamation calling the session he takes occasion to reprimand the legislators, accusing them of dereliction of duty in failing to see the great wisdom of His Excellency's suggestions during the past sessions. It is a little difficult for the ordinary mortal to see how the governor or his party is to score any points by this move. The General Assembly with a Republican majority in both branches may fail to convene in sufficient numbers to make a quorum. There is no power that can compel the attendance of the members of the House but the Speaker, or if the two bodies see fit to come together the majority can immediately pass a resolution of adjournment and go home again. In either case the governor would accomplish nothing except the creating of considerable expense to the State in calling this entirely unnecessary extraordinary session. As a political trickster His Excellency is hard to beat.

There has been a great deal of comment and considerable heartburning the past week over the manner in which the invitations to the launching of the battleship Rhode Island were distributed. If all reports are true then the distribution was somewhat peculiar, to say the least. The announcements that have been made public show that only the so-called state house ring were the recipients of the honors bestowed by those who had the distribution in charge. Not a single ex-governor of the State was invited. The glittering staff of His Excellency was ignored. The mayors of the several cities are left on the outside. None of the several patriotic societies of the State which had much to do in naming the vessel has a representative on this occasion. It is a well known fact that a set of colors had been long since tendered the Rhode Island by the ladies composing the Daughters of the American Revolution, and that offer was accepted with thanks by the authorities, but neither the State Regent, who is the wife of an ex-Governor, nor any member representing this large army of distinguished women, has any place at the launching. It would seem that this organization should have been represented if no other. And lastly, not a newspaper in the State, with one single exception, is allowed to have a representative present to see the State's namesake take to the water.

Hearstian seems to be about dead and its friends are apparently only waiting for the corpse to get quiet to give it a decent burial. The boom will perhaps continue to sputter and emit foul smelling gases for awhile, but the danger of damage from it is reduced to small proportion. Thus far the large check book of the presidential aspirant has apparently succeeded in buying only six delegates from Rhode Island and an equal number from North Dakota. It is well for the country that this boom has collapsed thus early. Had it gone on gaining strength for the next two months, though it could never have gained control of the Democratic convention, it might, and probably would, have frightened many timid people and would have a tendency to unsettle business and financial affairs generally. For a small man there never was a greater demagogue than this same Hearst. He, through his yellow journals, is catering only to the lowest elements in every community. He pretends to be a friend of the laboring man, but his friendship is a mere pretence. His claim to the Presidency is based on the size of his pocketbook and the support of those whom he hoped to delude.

There is, we believe, excellent ground to hope that with the disappearance of the Hearst boom from the field of politics, there will come a general revulsion against yellow journalism, which he represents. After all, this yellow journalism is, in the main, a humbug and a deception of the people. Humbug can never be permanent. The people will not always tolerate a fake. The Hearst boom will have served the country well if it shall bring about the gradual disappearance of the worst features of the yellow journalism, leaving only those better features which existed before Hearst came upon the scene.

## Battleship Rhode Island.

The new battleship Rhode Island which the builders hope to launch on April 30, is one of three first-class battleships, money for which was appropriated by Congress in March, 1899. These carry the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for ships of their class, and they are ships which undoubtedly are the equal in fighting strength of any in the world. Two more of the same sort were appropriated for by Congress in June, 1900. The first three of these vessels were to be sheathed and coppered, and the last two without sheathing; but the Navy Department, in taking this question under consideration, finally decided to omit all sheathing; so that the five vessels are exact counterparts of one another, except for minor modifications incident to construction. These five ships are of 15,000 tons displacement, 435 feet long, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches extreme breadth, mean draft at trial displacement 23 feet 9 inches, and greatest draft with full load 26 feet.

Congress, in March, 1899, appropriated money for three sea-going coast-line battleships carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament for vessels of their class and provided for two more by the act of June 7, 1900.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair fully carried out the evident purpose of Congress, for the design of the Rhode Island class represents five most powerful battleships.

Of the five vessels appropriated for, three were required to be sheathed and coppered and two without sheathing. Immediately after being contracted for, however, the Navy Department took this question under consideration and decided to omit all outside sheathing and coppering, so that each vessel of the class is now a counterpart of the other, except for minor modifications incident to construction.

The general dimensions and chief characteristics of these vessels are: Length on load waterline, 435 feet; breadth, extreme, at load waterline, 76 feet 2 1/2 inches; trial displacement, about 14,945 tons; mean draught at trial displacement, about 23 feet 9 inches; greatest draught, full load, about 26 feet.

In the 15,000 tons represented in each of these vessels the many antagonistic qualities essential to a perfect fighting machine have been compromised and incorporated in proportion, which experience seems to have pointed out as the most desirable and efficient. To begin with, these battleships will have a speed of at least 19 knots which compares most favorably with any battleship under construction abroad, as well as with any in the projected stages.

The Rhode Island will be propelled at this high speed by twin screws driven by two four-cylinder triple-expansion engines of about 10,000 indicated horsepower, having a stroke of four feet, running under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch by Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, placed two each in six watertight independent compartments.

The Rhode Island will carry four 12-inch guns, 40 calibers in length, mounted in pairs in balanced turrets, one turret being located forward of the superstructure and the other aft, and each having a total arc of train of 25 degrees. Of the eight 8-inch guns, 45 calibers in length, which will be carried on this vessel, four will be mounted by pairs in turrets, superposed upon the 12-inch turrets, above mentioned, and four in two broadside turrets slightly forward of amidships, the amidships turrets having a total arc of train of 180 degrees. In the Rhode Island there will be a broadside battery on the gun deck of 12 3-inch rapid-fire guns 50 calibers in length, mounted six on each side, each with a total arc of train of 121 degrees. The secondary battery will consist of 12 3-inch 60-caliber rapid-fire guns, 12 3-pounder semi-automatic, eight 1-pounder heavy automatic, two 30-caliber machine guns and six 30-caliber automatic guns, all mounted in commanding positions and having large arcs of fire. The Rhode Island will also be fitted with submerged torpedo tubes.

The magazines will be specially fitted to enable her to carry with absolute safety in all climates the new smokeless powder. Provisions will be made in the magazines for the storage of at least 60 rounds for each of the 12-inch guns, 125 rounds for each of the 8-inch guns, 200 rounds for each of the 6-inch guns, 300 rounds for each of the 3-inch guns and a plentiful supply of ammunition for the smaller guns.

So much for the vessel's offensive qualities. To make her defensive qualities proportionately great, she will be provided with a complete water-line belt of armor, eight feet in width, amidships, 11 inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel. She will also have a casemate armored belt, extending over about 245 feet of her length, of a uniform thickness of six inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper main deck, and joined at its after end to the barbettes of the 12-inch turret by a six-inch armored bulkhead, and having at its forward end an armored bulkhead of six inches thickness, extending from side to side, thus forming a citadel or redoubt, within which the six-inch guns will be mounted. Within this citadel or redoubt, and extending from the forward turret to the after turret, light armor, 1 1/2 inches and 2 1/2 inches in thickness, will form subdivisions of the gun enclosures, thoroughly protecting the guns' crews from flying splinters and fragments of bursting shells. The barbettes for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be 10 inches in thickness for that portion outside of the redoubt or citadel, reduced to 7 1/2 inches in thickness within. The turrets themselves will be protected by armor 12 inches in thickness. The eight-inch turrets will, in all cases, whether superposed or independent, be protected by six inches of armor, with 6 1/2 inches port plates, and their barbettes will be protected by similar armor. The conning tower and its shield will be nine inches in thickness, and the armored tides, five inches thick, will be of sufficient thickness to receive all voice pieces, wing, etc. In addition to the conning tower, there will be, aft, a second tower, known as the signal tower, which will be constructed of live-men armor. From the bottom of the water-line armor belt there will rise a curved turn-back deck, 1 1/2 inches thick on the flat and three inches thick on the sloping sides, to make assurance doubly sure that no projectile of the enemy finds its way into the vitals of the ship. As an additional protection to stability, a bottom plating, three inches in thickness

and packed to a density of eight pounds to the cubic foot, will be worked along the two sides, above the protective deck, for the entire length of the vessel.

The material of construction is the high quality of steel which has entered into all the vessels of our Navy. The main or upper deck, in addition to being built of steel, will be the only one upon which wood is to be laid. The lower decks will all be of steel, covered with linoleum. The use of wood in the construction of this vessel will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battleships, and all woodwork above the protective deck, except deck plank, will be fireproofed. Bilge keels and heavy docking keels are fitted.

It is proposed to make all the vessels of this class flagships, and to do this it is necessary to make provision for the accommodation of one flag officer, one commanding officer, one chief of staff, 19 ward room officers, 10 junior officers, eight warrant officers and 772 crew, including 60 marines, making a grand total of 812. Both officers and crew will have wash rooms, bath rooms and other similar conveniences, such as will place the comfort and healthfulness of these vessels very high in the scale.

The applications of electricity on board are very much wider than in the case of any other battleships in existence, with the possible exception of the Kearsarge and Kentucky. All of the turrets have electrical turning gear and the ammunition hoists, blowers to the auxiliaries, outside of the engineers department and excepting capstan and steering gear, are to be electrically driven. To provide for the power required for these purposes there will be installed eight engines and dynamo mounted on combination bedplates, two having a rated output of 1250 amperes at 125 volts and six with 625 amperes at 125 volts.

In this class of vessel all of the latest approved equipment will be provided for accommodation of the officers and crew, the ventilation and drainage being of high standard, the hospital quarters airy and commodious, the bakery and galleys, with their insulating rooms and refrigerating plant, having been worked out with the view to thorough efficiency; laundry and drying rooms are fitted with the latest machinery, electrically driven, and the living quarters are carefully protected by insulation from cold in winter and excessive heat in summer. Take it all in all, the designs of the Rhode Island class embody the latest developments in naval architecture, and these vessels will prove most formidable additions to the fighting strength of the Navy.

## A Local Company.

There have been many mining companies that have made Newport their headquarters in the past years—some have been successful, some have failed. Today the largest mining proposition that has appeared in the Eastern states has in Newport its head office. It is purely a Newport affair, originated in this city, incorporated and carried through by citizens of this city, and has today a prospect that will compare favorably with the largest gold producers of the world.

The Consolidated Mining Company of Russian American originated from a conversation in the train between Dr. F. Jerome Davis—a local physician, who had had experience in mining in New Mexico and Arizona in the early '80s, having been superintendent of several companies in the Servita and Santa Rita Mountains—and Edw. F. Scanlan, who for 2 years had been in Alaska with the Marmaduke Co.

The result of the conversation was the formation of a company to prospect and acquire claims in Alaska. Dr. Davis in 1880 had travelled extensively in Alaska, prospecting, and had found gold in and around the Diamede Islands and got Mr. Scanlan to start in that part of the territory. The results have been far superior to their most sanguine expectation.

The company now own over 40 claims in and around Council City. These mines are situated from the world renowned Avul County to Norton Bay, and include mines in every section where gold has been found. They have the title of more mines than any company east of the Missouri river. These are not prospects but placer mines whose values have been proven, running all the way from 3 cents to \$10 per pan, some even going as high as \$16. They are making preparations to install three complete hydraulic machines this season and while this seems large and difficult for the average mind to grasp, will take out at least a million dollars this season.

They agree to prefer the outside stockholder to the extent of 20 per cent. on the present price of the stock. They are placing only a small amount of stock, only enough for the purchase of machinery, saying they will take theirs out of the ground.

The Company consists of Hon. Melville Bull, President; F. J. Davis, M. D., Secretary and Vice President; Chas. T. Sterne, Treasurer; Edward F. Scanlan Gen. Manager.

The Company would like the citizens of Newport to take up the few remaining shares as they confidently expect to pay a dividend each year equal to or more than the value of the stock at present, and with the above men in control each of whom has made a success of their own personal business it seems surely that the Consolidated Mining Company of Russian America starts out under the most favorable auspices and bids fair to be one of the largest producers of gold in the country.

United States Minister Powell has informed the Government of Santo Domingo that in the event of any foreign power attempting to force the settlement of the claims of its citizens, he would, in the name of the government of the United States, take charge of all the custom houses of the government.

Two Japanese officers found spying along the line of the Siberian Railroad have been captured and hanged at Harbin. One of them claimed to be a prince of the imperial family of Japan.

## Washington Matters.

The Past Week has been interesting in Washington—The Missouri Explosion—The Chinese Question—The Sundry Civil Bill is before the House—Notes. (From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1904.

The week has been a very interesting one in Washington, politically, socially and sorrowfully. Many interesting speeches have been made in both houses of Congress, concerning important questions. Senators and Representatives who talk largely for political effect have had ample opportunity for doing so by presenting amendments to pending bills, denouncing the bills, and then voting for them with astonishing unanimity. This is very satisfactory to the Republicans, who have but to contain themselves with patience, remain good natured and see the opposition discreetly come to terms. Just now a favorite form of Democratic diversion is to keep hailing Cleveland for all the misfortunes which have come to the Democratic party. He is denounced as the noblest Republican of them all. There must be a scapegoat, and the reviled ex-President is as good as any. Perhaps all this irritation is but natural, since, as Congressman Hamilton of Michigan says: "Protection makes good times." And happy and prosperous people are turning, almost to a man, to President Roosevelt as their leader for four more years. All the political news from the States which comes to the White House is reassuring and the President can well consider himself relieved of anxiety regarding his nomination and election. This gives him and his advisers time for the consideration of important and pressing questions.

The explosion on the Missouri, with the appalling resulting loss of life, caused great sorrow and perplexity among the officials of the government. It was very unfortunate in all of its aspects, especially so for Captain Cowles who has just been severely criticized for the collision of his ship with the Illinois. While the Navy Department was profoundly impressed with the news of the Russian war ship horror, and congratulating itself that such terrible accidents never occur in the American navy, there came upon the heels of this news the account of the Missouri explosion. The effect was stunning. The President at once started a subscription "to be used for the dependent kindred of the enlisted men" who perished. The exact cause of the disaster may never be known. It is thought the affair was an unavoidable accident. There are those who suggest that the use of smokeless powder may have had something to do with the explosion. Its nature is not yet very well understood.

The Chinese question looms large and yellow on the international horizon, and Secretary Hay and Attorney General Knox are giving it careful attention. The Chinese minister has plucked up courage enough to inform the President that if the present harsh laws against the Chinese are continued and enforced, reprisals upon the part of the least favored nation may be expected. So long as this state of things continues it is foolish to expect any considerable trade relations with China, and the open door will be closed. On the other hand Congressman Livermore of California, who represents labor, wants the exclusion act maintained, and so does the Federation of Labor. It is difficult to eat one's cake and keep it too. The government cannot please everybody, but in the last analysis must do justly and await the evolution of events.

Senator Morgan has again begun to discuss the whole Panama canal question, and at this writing is in the midst of the third day of his speech making. The opportunity was afforded by the consideration of the Canal Zone Government Bill. The proposition is to give the zone a civil government and confer upon the commissioners the pardoning power. Mr. Morgan argues that a military government would be much better and more in harmony with the eternal fitness of things. He takes the ground that the zone is a military reservation, policed by United States soldiers, and that the commissioners should devote their best energies to the construction of the canal, relieved of all collateral matters. There is much good sense in this view of the matter. But will men be willing to work under military law? Can civilians be compelled to do this? Why not get enlisted men to work upon the canal?

The proposal to investigate the post-office is still under consideration. Senator Aldrich is in favor of the scheme as he thinks the result would be favorable to the Republican party. The Senate leaders are carefully discussing the whole matter. The fact appears that Messrs. Conrad and Bonaparte are still pushing their investigations, and that the postoffice in New York is being overhauled. Whether a new investigation will be ordered by a Senate committee is now largely a question of policy. Probably not.

The sundry civil appropriation bill is before the House. It carries the sum of \$38,102,400. One of the new provisions is for a new office building for the Senate, to correspond to the building in course of erection for the House. The structure is to cost \$2,250,000 and the site will cost \$750,000. The new building is to stand at the northern end of Capitol park, between B and C streets, N. E. It will be a great addition to the beauty and dignity of Capitol hill, and will balance the new building at the southern end of the Capitol. The bill so strenuously advocated by Senator Fairbanks, for a new state department at the west side of Lafayette square, goes over until next December. In the matter of the extension of the Capitol the architects of the country have won their point, and to the committee of Congress having the matter in charge, three eminent architects will be added, and all plans and specifications are to be submitted to Congress at its next session. A much needed waiting room is to be fitted up inside the Washington monument. An addition to the government printing office is provided for.

It is estimated that the recent decision of the supreme court that books transmitted through the mails must pay postage as third class matter will save the government \$8,000,000 annually. The trial of Watson, the District of Columbia embezzler, has gone over until fall, owing to the fact that one of the jurymen got drunk and had to be sent up for two months for contempt of court. The Senate will attend the opening of the St. Louis Fair. The Jamestown, Va., Fair fails to get an appropriation at this session of Congress. A Senate committee has reported that Senator Dietrich of Nebraska is free from guilt. Hoar, Platt of Connecticut, and Spooner, say the charges cannot be sustained.

Subtract the solid South and the Tammany vote from the Democratic party and nothing remains.

The New York Tribune says that Judge Parker's platform adopted by the Democrats at Albany means the abolition of federal control of corporations and has amazed the Democrats of Congress. Hill's bungling, Belmont's over-reaching and Parker's ingenuities combined to reveal the power which resulted in Parker's endorsement by the New York Democracy.

Judge Parker has no knowledge of the country. This is offset by the other recognized fact that the country has no knowledge of Parker. How much did Cleveland know about the country when he was first nominated or the country knew about him? Not. As far as the Democratic party is concerned it is a case of history repeating itself. But that is as far as the analogy goes, for Judge Parker will not be able to equal Cleveland's luck and get to the White House.

Between Feb. 6 and April 16 there have been coined at the Philadelphia mint \$30,108,300 in twenty dollar gold pieces, surpassing all previous records.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL 1904.	STANDARD TIME.	High water	Low water	Eye
23 Sat	5 10 47	1 0 12	1 12	3 45
24 Sun	5 11 48	1 31 20	2 20	3 46
25 Mon	5 12 49	2 22 28	3 10	3 47
26 Tues	5 13 50	3 13 36	4 00	3 48
27 Wed	5 14 51	4 04 44	4 50	3 49
28 Thurs	5 15 52	4 55 52	5 40	3 50
29 Fri	5 16 53	5 46 00	6 30	3 51

Last Quarter 7th day, 6th, 6th, evening.

New Moon, 15th day, 11th, 6th, evening.

First Quarter, 23rd day, 11th, 6th, evening.

Full Moon, 29th day, 5d, 8th, evening.

## FOR RENT.

SIX-ROOM TENEMENT, 31 Walnut street; 8-room tenement, corner Third and Walnut streets; 4-room tenement, 1 Hammond street; 4-room tenement, Spruce court; 2 small tenements, Smith's Block.

## Investment Properties.

A. Thunes street property, paying 10 per cent. on asking price. Four-tenement house paying about 8 1/2 per cent. on asking price. Some excellent properties in the Fourth Ward in the way of apartment houses. No trouble to show goods.

## SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY.

## A. O'D. TAYLOR,

112 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.  
Telephone No. 533. Office hours 9 till 6.

## Farms For Sale in Middletown.

- (Call or write for further particulars.)
- A. West Main Road, 30 acres, house and barns. \$12,000
  - B. Wapping Road, 26 acres, house and barns. 4,000
  - C. Off Honeyman Hill, 3 1/2 acres, cottage and barn. 6,000
  - D. Greene Lane, 5 acres, superior house and barn, suitable for summer occupancy. 1,500

## Marriages.

In this city, 15th inst., by Rev. George Whitehead Mead, Ph. D., Elizabeth Nell, daughter of Mrs. James Nicholson, to Mr. William Gray.

In this city, at the Second Baptist parsonage, 10th inst., by Rev. J. Chester Hyde, William J. Carr and Henrietta Alfreda Whitford, both of this city.

## Deaths.

In this city, 22d inst., Frances, widow of H. Augustus Kahl, and daughter of the late Parson W. and Abby Stevens, in the 64th year of her age.

In this city, 20th inst., Martin V. B. Tift.

In this city, 18th inst., Emma L., wife of William A. Peckham.

In this city, 18th inst., John Carney, infant son of Michael J. and Catherine Burns.

In Jamestown, 20th inst., Elbet May Stewart, aged 7 years.

In Canton, Mass., 18th inst., William T. Chase.

In Tiverton, 17th inst., Charles Stephenson.

In Providence, 20th inst., Mary E., widow of Edwin Anthony, M. D., aged 78; 18th inst., Charles Pearce, aged 73; 17th inst., Asaph Wilder, aged 76.

## WANTED.

## FARM PROPERTY

in Middletown and Portsmouth.

HAVE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS.

Send full particulars, price, etc., to

C. H. Wrightington,  
44 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

HOW TO OBTAIN  
SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper is read by the wealthy, the well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other newspaper in the country, and is therefore, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement.

44-3m

## Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent April 23 to May 6, warm wave, April 23 to May 2, cool wave, May 1 to 5. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about May 2, cross west of Rockies by close of 3, great central valleys 4 to 8, eastern states 7. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about May 2, great central valleys 4, eastern states 7. This disturbance will end the high temperature wave for first week in May and a very great fall in temperature will follow. Look out for very dangerous storms May 8 to 13, and very cold weather not far from May 9 on meridian 90, a little earlier as we go west, a little later as we go east. This cold wave will take frosts unusually far southward. It will not be good for growing crops of any kind and our women folks would better be on guard, in the northern states, over their greenhouse plants and tender plants in the ground. The southern states will feel this cold wave of May but their difficulties will come with floods in some places, drought in others, high rivers. The weather bureau will have an opportunity to get in some of its most valuable work on the floods of rivers from May 9 to 21, and from May 9 and 19—northern fronts, the weather bureau is hard to do good work on the river floods but it does not otherwise reach agriculture to any great extent. It does reach commerce, however, and it should reach agriculture as well.

## Jamestown.

At the annual meeting of the Central Baptist Church on Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Church Clerk—W. F. Caswell.  
Treasurer—H. T. Knowles.  
Missionary Treasurer—Miss Annie Barber.  
Collector—Mrs. S. C. Clarke.  
Auditor—C. T. Knowles.  
Trustees—J. B. Briggs, C. T. Knowles and I. P. Carr.  
Committee on baptism—L. B. Briggs, H. T. Knowles, Mrs. Fred Littlefield, Mrs. Ernest Littlefield and Mrs. C. T. Knowles.  
Committee on membership—Mrs. Ellen Cottrell, Mrs. W. F. Caswell and Mrs. I. P. Carr.  
Committee on music—Miss Lena Clarke and Miss Ethel Knowles.  
Pulpit Committee—Mrs. S. C. Clarke, I. B. Briggs and Mrs. Ellen Cottrell.  
Mr. Charles T. Cottrell of Roxbury, Mass., has this week been the guest of his mother, Mrs. Ellen Cottrell.

At the Republican caucus on Saturday evening last Thomas C. Carr was chosen chairman and William F. Caswell secretary. The following were chosen as delegates to attend the state and district conventions in Providence next Tuesday: Thomas Carr, Watson, William F. Caswell, John J. Watson, Matthew Kelley, Frederick Spencer, Thomas G. Carr. The delegation was empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur.

It looks more and more probable each day that Judge Parker, of New York, will be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. The Parker bandwagon is getting rapidly loaded with the politicians from all parts of the country who want to be in at the death with the winning candidate. If Parker succeeds in getting the nomination it will be a big victory for ex-Governor Hill of New York.

Twenty-five of the present members of the Senate have passed the age of 73, and yet not one of the number is decrepit or shows loss of mental vigor. The Senate may be said to illustrate the art of gracefully declining to grow old.

## Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

**E. W. Brown** on every box 25c

YOU CONSULT A SPECIALIST IN ALL THE IMPORTANT MATTERS WHY NOT WHEN YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL REAL ESTATE.

C. H. Wrightington,  
44 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.  
OWNERS—Send details of your farm property.

## HOW TO OBTAIN

## SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York City (including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper is read by the wealthy, the well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the summer. It carries more resort advertising than any other newspaper in the country, and is therefore, exceedingly valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

## THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement.

44-3m

## Hearts Courageous,

BY H. E. RIVES

## AND CECILIA,

By F. Marion Crawford.

\$1.50 Cloth Edition for 50 cents.  
A Limited Number of each.

—AT—  
War Maps of Japan and Corea.

## CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

## MANAGER WANTED.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage literary for well known literary house of solid financial standing. \$25.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois.

8-10-121



## SOLID FOR OLNEY

Choice of Bay State Democrats  
For Presidential Nomination

## PROTEST OF HEARST MEN

Unavailing Fight Against State  
and District Delegates Being  
Instructed to Cast Vote of State  
as a Unit For Boston Man

Boston, April 22.—By an overwhelming vote the Massachusetts Democratic convention at Tremont temple instructed four delegates-at-large and 28 delegates from the various congressional districts of the state to support Richard Olney of Boston for the presidential nomination at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis next July.

Four delegates-at-large pledged to the support of Olney were elected, and the supporters of W. R. Hearst as the presidential nominee were defeated by a vote of about 900 to 200. A resolution endorsing the candidacy of Hearst was voted down by a very large majority.

The following were elected delegates-at-large:

W. A. Gaston, Boston; P. A. Collins, Boston; W. L. Douglas, Brockton; J. R. Thayer, Worcester.

In addition to electing four delegates-at-large, all pledged to the support of Olney, the convention voted that the "unit rule" govern the action of the Massachusetts delegation at the national convention, not only in matters pertaining to the candidate endorsed by the party in this state, but in all matters relative to the convention.

G. F. Williams, leader of that faction of the Massachusetts Democracy supporting the candidacy of Hearst for the presidential nomination, made a vigorous protest against the adoption of the "unit rule." Mr. Williams declared that the convention had the right to apply the "unit rule" to none of the delegates-at-large, but the delegates-at-large, and that the delegates elected in the various congressional districts could not be bound by any action of the convention.

C. S. Hamlin, replying to Williams, contended that the convention did have the right to instruct all delegates, and in support of his claim cited the action of the Democratic national committee in deciding that the Indiana delegation to the national convention of 1896 was bound by the "unit rule" when the existing conditions were parallel to those which faced the Massachusetts convention.

Despite Williams' eloquence, the convention, by a vote of nearly three to one, refused to strike from the platform the clause calling for uniform action with reference to presidential nominees, and after adopting the resolutions presented by the majority of its committee, voted that the "unit rule" govern not only the support of Olney, but all matters pertaining to the convention.

The platform adopted by the convention consisted of a single plank—an endorsement of Olney's candidacy and an instruction to the delegates to vote as a unit for him. The proceedings of the convention were marked at times by scenes of the greatest turbulence and disorder, and Chairman Flaherty was able to restore order only with great difficulty.

## Instructed For Roosevelt

Burlington, Vt., April 21.—The Republicans of Vermont, through their state convention held in this city, elected four delegates to the national convention at Chicago and instructed them to vote for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. The national delegates are Senator W. P. Dillingham, W. S. Webb, H. N. Turner and H. S. Bingham. The platform adopted strongly endorsed the administration.

## Parker Sentiment Divided

Washington, April 21.—Despatches from Chicago, Indianapolis and other points regarding the selection of Judge Parker as New York's candidate for the nomination for president indicate a divided sentiment among the Democratic leaders. There seems to be some fear that if Parker were nominated the control of the party would fall into ex-Senator Hill's hands. Gorman and others are opposed to this. Pennsylvania's 68 delegates will go to St. Louis uncommitted, and it is felt that Pennsylvania will have a commanding position in the convention.

Dr. Sanner came, a well known revolver marksman, died of pneumonia at his home at Boston. He was 74 years old and was graduated from Harvard in 1890.

Attorney Curtis Thompson of Bridgeport, Conn., and the former counsel for P. T. Barnum, the showman, died of pneumonia, aged 69.

The club house of the Tedesco Golf club at Marblehead, Mass., was burned to the ground, the loss being estimated at \$20,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The body of Thomas Vachon, 46, was recovered from the Amoskeag canal at Manchester, N. H. It had been in the water for three months. "Probable suicide" was the decision of the medical referee.

James Keefe, 60, was burned to death in a fire in the stable of Daniel Collins at Somerville, Mass. Keefe had no home and had been permitted to sleep in the stable.

Herbert Macneil was drowned by the overturning of a boat between Hurricane Island and Vinal Haven, Me. Henri T. Moreau, aged 11, was struck by a train while playing on railroad tracks at Pawtucket, R. I., and died of his injuries.

Rev. August M. Amory, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Lynn, Mass., died of lung fever, aged 56. He was a native of Boston.

## A TARDY CONCLUSION

Russia Admits Superior Strategy  
of Japs at Port Arthur

St. Petersburg, April 22.—All doubt as to the cause of the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk and the damage to the battleship Pobieda at Port Arthur is dissipated by the report just submitted by telegraph to the czar. In it Viceroy Alexieff states that mines were responsible for the disaster. The admission of the presence of Japanese ships off Port Arthur on the night preceding the going out of the Russian ships, which were watched by Admiral Makaroff, tends to establish Vice Admiral Togo's claim that his ships laid mines on which the Russian battleships struck.

The viceroy's report was sent only after a thorough investigation ordered by the czar had been made. It was published this morning through the war commission. It explicitly states that "under the starboard side of the Petropavlovsk there was an explosion" and specifically declares that a mine exploded under the Pobieda. That the Russian ships did not run on to their own mines is shown by the failure of the viceroy to mention anything of the kind and by the positive statement of the port admiralty that Admiral Makaroff was familiar with the location of the explosives defending the port.

The Russian officials also fail to understand the surprising blunder caused by the mistake of the Russian torpedo boat destroyers in taking the Japanese torpedo boats for a Russian flotilla, and which resulted in the loss of the Strashni.

## Over-Fresh Students

Middletown, Conn., April 20.—Twenty members of the Wesleyan university freshman class have been censured for taking into North college recitation rooms carts and horses belonging to the college janitor and hiding the Methodist hymnals used in the chapel. The freshmen class has paid the bill for damage caused to college property by the prank.

## Verdict in Harwick Disaster

Pittsburg, April 18.—The coroner's jury in the investigation into the Harwick mine disaster in which 178 men lost their lives on Jan. 25 last returned a verdict holding State Mine Inspector Cunningham and Superintendent of Mine Souden responsible for the explosion. Warrants have been issued for their arrest, charging murder.

## A Quarter's Railroad Mishaps

Washington, April 21.—The interstate commerce commission has issued a report showing that in the United States during October, November and December last the total number of railroad casualties aggregated 14,485. There were killed 155 passengers and 391 employees and 1937 passengers and 11,382 employees were injured.

## Millions From the Klondike

Seattle, Wash., April 20.—A special from Dawson says: The Klondike will produce at least \$10,000,000 this season. No one has done more work this winter than ever before and will swell the total several millions more. The first shoveling of the year in the Klondike has begun. The clean-up will be in full blast in three weeks.

## Decision Against Harriman

St. Paul, April 20.—In the United States circuit court Judge Sautorn, Thayer, Van Deranter and Hook unanimously denied the application of E. H. Harriman and W. S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railroad company for leave to intervene in the case of the United States against the Northern Securities company.

## Governor to Judgeship

Washington, April 21.—The nomination of Governor Hunt of Porto Rico as successor to Judge Knowles as United States district judge in Montana has been confirmed by the senate. Hunt expects to return to Porto Rico to conclude his work there and it may be two months before he takes his seat on the Montana bench.

## Transfer of Plant Millions

New Haven April 20.—The petition of the heirs of the late millionaire, Henry B. Plant, asking that the balance of his estate, amounting to over \$16,500,000, be transferred from Connecticut to the jurisdiction of New York courts, was granted by Judge Cleaveland of the probate court.

## "Grace Greenwood" Dead

New Rochelle, N. Y., April 21.—Sarah J. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), the authoress, is dead. She was a native of New York and was 80 years old. Mrs. Lippincott had been connected with periodical literature as editor and contributor for years and was also the author of a large number of books.

## A Three-Pound Negro

St. Louis, April 20.—To Chief Fayas and his wife, members of the Negro tribe, which will form part of the Philippine exhibit at the World's fair, a three-pound girl has been born. The mother and father are not more than four feet tall and the baby is considered large for a Negro.

## Charged With Killing Brother

Dedham, Mass., April 22.—The trial of Harris Dexter, 14 years old, charged with manslaughter in connection with the shooting of his 11-year-old brother, Parker Dexter, in their home at Randolph, has begun in the Norfolk criminal court. District Attorney French opened the case by defining manslaughter, and claiming that the shooting was due to the careless handling of a revolver. Four witnesses were called before adjournment for the day was taken.

## Old Church to Change Location

Boston, April 22.—The Everyday church, one of the leading institutional churches in the country, is to move from its ancient site on Shawmut avenue to Brookline, joining with the First Universalist church there. Rev. George I. Perrin, who has been pastor of the Everyday church for 21 years, will remain at the head in the new location. The old church will be sold, and a new building put up in Brookline.

## HE HAS SIX WIVES

Mormon Cannon Married First  
Two at One Ceremony

## "MODEST" AS HE CAN BE

Rule of Church Compels Him  
to Treat Better Halves More  
Coldly Than He Wishes—No  
Light on Endowment House

Washington, April 22.—The feature of Thursday's hearing in the Smoot case before the senate committee on privileges and elections was the testimony of Angus M. Cannon, for 25 years president of the largest Mormon stake in the world.

Mr. Cannon said he had lived in Salt Lake since 1849, but had been blessed in the Mormon church when he was 5 years old. He is 70 years old and now holds the position of patriarch in the Mormon church. Patriarchs, the witness said, rank next to the 12 apostles in dignity. Mr. Cannon said that for 28 years he had been president of the Salt Lake stake of Zion.

The sensation of the hearing occurred when Counsel Taylor examined Cannon in regard to his various marriages. Mr. Taylor asked the witness when he was first married and he answered "On July 18, 1853."

"To whom?"  
"Sarah Maria Mousley."

"Who next?"  
Mr. Cannon stood up and his voice shook with great emotion as he asked for assurance that he be protected from any peril or liability to prosecution for what he revealed. He was assured that his plural marriages, under the statute of limitations, could not be used as evidence against him.

The official reporter then read the question: "To whom were you next married?"

"Anna Amanda Mousley."

"When were you married to her?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"At the same hour that I was married to Sarah Maria Mousley."

"By the same ceremony?"

"Yes."

"To whom were you next married?"

"Mrs. Clara C. Mason, in 1875." Mr. Cannon also said he was married to Martha Hughes in 1884, Maria Bannion in 1886, Johanna C. Donelson in 1889 and that he had not been married since that time. All his wives are living, but in separate houses. He said that he had families by five of his wives.

"Do you live with all of your wives now?" Mr. Taylor asked.

"No, because of an agreement made by the church which compels me to be as modest as I can."

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to this agreement and the witness said he referred to the manifesto of 1890 declaring against a continuation of polygamous cohabitation. He said the church order had made him more cold in his treatment of his wives than he should be.

Chairman Burrows asked many questions concerning the attitude of the witness towards the laws of the land and the laws of God, both of which declared against polygamous cohabitation, and his obligation to his families.

Mr. Cannon said he was meeting the situation to the best of his ability and trying as nearly as possible to equalize his loyalty to all of his obligations. He said that it was understood that those who had plural wives should not parade them offensively, but should care for them.

"Do you mean that you will go on living with your plural wives?" the chairman asked.

"I will have to improve greatly if I don't. I follow the dictation of my conscience in the matter."

Mr. Cannon declined to reveal the oaths taken in the endowment house, saying that they were sacred covenants entered into with their Maker. He said that only the very pure are permitted to enter the endowment house.

"You mean such as yourself and President Smith?" said Chairman Burrows.

Again and again the witness evaded questions relating to the character of the obligations taken in the endowment house, and finally said that "God had made it known that the sacred covenants should not be spoken of to the world."

He would not say that there was any penalty attached to such disclosures or whether promise was given that the questions should not be answered. In answer to Senator Overman, Mr. Cannon said the 12 apostles had taken the endowment house oath.

Great interest was manifested by members of the committee concerning the character of the endowment house marriage ceremonies, but little could be obtained from Cannon. When pressed too closely he answered that he could not remember.

## Fatal Shock From Telephone

Port Wayne, Ind., April 20.—Herbert E. Wilson, a conductor on the Fort Wayne and Southwestern Inter-urban railroad, was instantly killed by an electric shock received while attempting to use the portable telephone carried on the car.

## Creditors In the Lurch

New York, April 19.—Albert H. Palmer, the theatrical manager, has filed a bankruptcy petition, in which he gives his liabilities at \$152,994 and says he has no assets. The claims are all unsecured.

## Convict Camp In Bay State

Boston, April 22.—Governor Bates has issued a proclamation establishing a temporary industrial camp for prisoners at Rutland, and designating April 23 as the date of the opening of the institution. The camp is on a tract of waste and unused land which will be reclaimed and improved by the labor of prisoners.

ALEXIEFF TO  
BE RELIEVED

Was Chief Factor In Present  
Disturbance In Far East

## IN DISFAVOR WITH CZAR

Had Advocated Appointment of  
Officials Known to Be In Favor  
of Manchurian Annexation,  
but Was Ignored—Last  
Shred of His Dignity Had Recently  
Been Removed—Blamed  
For Reverses at Port Arthur

St. Petersburg, April 20.—Viceroy Alexieff has applied by telegraph to the emperor to be relieved of his position of viceroy in the far east. It is expected that the request will be immediately granted.

The immediate cause of the viceroy's application is reported to be the appointment of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, one of Admiral Alexieff's strongest enemies and sharpest critics, as successor to the late Vice Admiral Makaroff, in command of the Russian navy in the far east.

The relief of Viceroy Alexieff would not surprise intelligent observers of the far eastern situation, who are familiar with the gradual change in the czar's attitude toward the viceroy and St. Rozobrazoff, who represented the militant, or advanced element, which was anxious that Russia should remain in Manchuria. It was in these two men that the Anglo-Japanese entente first lost its terrors. They believed that Great Britain would not go to war and that Japan could not do so. To the indignation of Japan they succeeded in turning the policy of the empire from carrying out the treaty for the entire evacuation of Manchuria, pending further demands on China.

On Aug. 12, last, after Japan had submitted an inquiry as to whether Russia was disposed to reopen the negotiations respecting Manchuria and Korea, a viceroyalty in the far east, a special secretary of state and an advisory committee were created, Alexieff being appointed viceroy and Rozobrazoff secretary of state. Seventeen days after these appointments were made M. Witte, who has been opposed to the policy of Alexieff and Rozobrazoff, was relieved of his portfolio as minister of finance.

It was through his new official advisors that the czar conducted negotiations with Japan, and it is claimed that they misjudged the temper and purpose of the Japanese and left the czar in ignorance of the preparations for war which Japan was making and the rising spirit of that empire. The enemies of Alexieff have persistently asserted that as the czar on the spot he should have kept the czar informed concerning these vital points.

On the eve of the war Alexieff apparently still had the confidence of the czar, but the lack of preparedness of the Port Arthur fleet, as shown in the cases of the battleships Retvizan and Czarevitch, called the attention of the czar to the slackness of the naval administration in the far east.

The anti-Alexieff party in St. Petersburg held that Vice Admiral Stark, who was the viceroy's representative, was responsible under him for the first reverse at Port Arthur. Viceroy Alexieff recommended the appointment of either Vice Admiral Douabassoff or Vice Admiral Makaroff to command the fleet, in succession to Stark. The czar selected Makaroff and at the same time issued a special ukase making him absolutely independent.

This was the first blow publicly given to Alexieff. The second was the appointment of General Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief of the army in Manchuria. Kuropatkin sided with Count Lamsdorff, the foreign minister, and M. Witte against the policy of Manchurian annexation, and stated to the Chinese minister to Russia that the whole trouble originated with Alexieff.

That there might be no doubt of Kuropatkin's exact jurisdiction, the emperor issued another ukase defining it and gave the former minister of war complete control of military operations in the far east.

Viceroy Alexieff is expected to come directly to St. Petersburg. By his withdrawal from the far east he will not only lose the dignified position of direct representative of the emperor, but the salary of \$56,000 and an allowance of \$25,000 per annum.

To Run Non-Union Shops

Bangor, Me., April 20.—At a meeting of the master plumbers all but three voted to open as non-union shops on nine hours, returning the union cards under which they have been running on eight hours. This will, it is expected, precipitate a strike.

## Old Colony Street Railway Co

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We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

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W. C. COZZENS & CO.,  
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MATTINGS,

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BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

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## For Rent.

Good rooms in the Mercury Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.  
Enquire at the

MERCURY OFFICE.

Average Man Eats Too Much

Washington, April 21.—Before the National Academy of Sciences a paper was read describing a series of experiments recently conducted by the Sheffield Scientific school of Yale to determine if the average human being is not eating too much. Professor Childtenden made the statement that the average healthy man eats from two to three times as much as he needs to keep him in perfect physical and mental health and vigor.

## Toronto's \$13,000,000 Fire

Toronto, April 22.—The total sum of Toronto's loss in Tuesday night's great fire increases as experts reduce the figures from rough estimates to something like accurate amounts. The loss is now placed at \$13,000,000, with an insurance of \$10,000,000.

## Fatal Result of Auto Accident

Bridgeport, Conn., April 20.—Dr. George C. Elgune, a dentist of state prominence, who was crushed under his automobile, which ran over a bank on Sunday afternoon, died last evening. He was 40 years old and had lived here about 20 years.

## \$10,000 Damage to Missouri

Washington, April 19.—Rear Admiral Capps, chief constructor of the navy, who, while in Pensacola, made an investigation of the damages to the Missouri, estimates that the cost of repairs will be about \$10,000.

## LODGE ROOMS

OR

## SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THEM

MERCURY BUILDING, 188 and 190

THAMES ST.

HANDSOME LARGE HALLS, well furnished for Lodge purposes with either two or three ante-rooms as may be desired.

## CANE SEAT

Chairs Reseated.

JOHN PENNELLAY,

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BOOTS &amp; SHOES,

214 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

## NOTICE.

I have removed my BOOTS AND SHOES DISPENSARY and residence to 214 Thames Street.  
B. W. PEARCE.

## STEAMBOATING IN THE BAY.

Interesting History of the Early Efforts to Operate Steamboat Lines in these Waters—Pacheco and Early Steamboats—Subsequent Steamboat Lines—Incidents and Recollections—The March of Events.

(From Providence Bulletin, April 25, 1877.)

(CONTINUED.)

## THE STEAMER BABCOCK.

There was no steam conveyance between Providence and Newport during 1825, except by the New York steamers. In April, 1826, Capt. Stephen T. Northam placed upon the route a small steamer with machinery constructed upon a new principle. The boat had no boiler, and steam was generated by water passing through a perforated sheet of iron, and falling upon a red hot pan. She was commanded by Capt. Babcock, and made trips to Providence and Fall River. She was not what would be called a fast boat, her time between Providence and Newport being three hours and a half under the most favorable conditions. She only ran one season and was then transformed into a schooner.

Two persons, now living in Providence, remember the Babcock well. They were coming up from Newport in a sloop when the wind died away; and rather than lie becalmed, they hired a man, who came along in a small boat, to take them over to the Babcock, which was approaching on her way from Providence to Newport. As they came near the steamer, a rope was thrown to them, but it caught in such a way as to sink the small boat in a second. One of the men caught a skiff hanging at the stern of the Babcock, and with considerable difficulty was drawn on board. The other two men were left in the water. One of them was the owner of the boat and he could not swim a stroke. The other managed to keep himself and the boatman afloat for something like twenty minutes, until a boat could be lowered from the Babcock, and rowed back to pick them up. It was rather a long twenty minutes for all the parties concerned, and it stamped the appearance of the Babcock indelibly upon the minds of the principal participants in the affair.

## DR. WADSWORTH'S INVENTION.

In 1828, Dr. John A. Wadsworth, of this city, thought out a safety boiler, and Dr. John W. Richmond, Earl Carpenter, Stephen Phillips, Roger W. Potter and Richmond Brownell formed a company to build a boat with such a boiler. Although called a safety boiler, there was, in reality, no boiler at all; but a collection of pipes in which the steam was generated, and nothing very serious in the way of an explosion could happen. The idea bore some resemblance to that involved in the Herreshoff coil of today. The new boat was called the Wadsworth, and Capt. Wadsworth was her commander. She was built at Pawcatuck, measured 72 tons, and was launched in September, 1828. The next spring she was put on the Newport line. The Journal of May, 1829, says of her:

"This commodious, safe and swift little boat, is well adapted for the accommodation of passengers. Her cabin is on deck, and she is so constructed that passengers can have an opportunity of seeing the beauties of the bay without being exposed to the rain. Her machinery is all under cover and makes so little noise that you would not know there was an engine in operation were it not for the motion of the wheels. The speed of the boat surpassed our expectations, and, in our view, establishes the feasibility of the Wadsworth invention to steamboat navigation. The last, though by no means the least consideration, is the safety attending this boat. Passengers are in no danger of being scalded to death by the bursting of the boiler; for, if the whole of her generating pipes should burst at once, they could not injure any one."

The Wadsworth raced with the Rushlight, then just built, to Newport about this time, and beat her a few minutes, but a notice was immediately thereafter tacked on to her advertisement, stating that "the master of the Wadsworth pledges himself, when there are passengers on board, not to extend his engine in order to pass or race with any other boat." The Wadsworth made her last trip between Newport and Providence June 25, 1831. She was then sold to go on the North River, and for some years she ran between Albany and Troy.

## THE FAVORITE RUSHLIGHT.

In 1827-8, Capt. Northam, not satisfied with his experiment with the Babcock, built another boat, which he called the Rushlight. She was 104 feet long, eighteen feet beam and measured 120 tons. She had a quarter deck and two cabins. The gentlemen's cabin contained sixteen berths and the ladies' cabin six. The Newport Republican said of her:

"The new and elegant steamboat Rushlight has commenced running between this place and Providence. She was built by Messrs. Southwick, of this town, and is much admired for the admirable proportion of her hull and for the neatness and convenience of her accommodations. Her machinery was constructed on the Babcock principle, which from recent experiments is found to propel at the rate of eight miles an hour against wind and tide. Her commander, Capt. Currie, enjoys the esteem of all who know him."

It took the Rushlight three hours to run from Providence to Newport, but she continued her trips with various arrangements from 1828 to 1835. The fare was about the same as it is now. She was hauled off the route during the winter. In 1836 the Rushlight was sold at auction and taken to Connecticut, and Newport was again without a steamer.

This was not to last long. In 1836, the Narragansett Bay Steamboat Company was formed for the purpose of running a steamboat between Providence and South Kingstown. The Kingston was built and made her first trip April 28, 1837. She was quite a large boat, measuring 135 feet in length, twenty feet in breadth and 200 tons in burden. She had two cabins, both neatly fitted, the aft one being carpeted, cushioned and provided with berths. The Kingston was built at Newport by Wm. H. Crandall, and her engine was furnished by the Providence Steam Engine Company. She was commanded at one time by Captain Roger W. Potter, and would make the trip to Newport in a couple of hours. She ran here two seasons, and then went to New Haven, to run across the Sound. She was afterward taken to Mobile, and was wrecked in the gulf.

## A GLIMPSE OF THE BALLOON.

In 1839, there was no regular boat running exclusively between Providence and Newport. In May, 1840, Daniel Drew went the Balloon hither, and she made daily trips, except Mondays, between Providence and Newport, until October. She was then hauled off for the winter, but returned again the next summer, making daily trips. She was commanded by Capt.

## B. F. Woolsey, and was a fast boat.

An extract from a private letter written by that noted pilot, N. M. Allen, will be read with interest. He says, under date of June 29, 1840: "I am piloting the Balloon on the river. She is a fast boat. We have made a trip to Newport in an hour and twenty-eight minutes. We have also made a trip, stopping at Bristol to take on freight and passengers, in an hour and fifty minutes. If we had gone direct to Newport, we should have made the passage in an hour and twenty minutes. The boat has done very well for the past ten days. We have made in that time 2000, and have 200 cords of the best Virginia wood on hand all paid for. The Rhode Island tried to pass us the other day, but we left her like a wild pig running through a bean garden. We had 300 passengers on board too." In 1843 General Shaw used the Balloon in transporting troops on Chesapeake Bay, and that is the last that is known of her.

From 1842 until 1845, the Tolas ran with considerable regularity between Newport and Providence. She came here from New York. She was one of Vanderbilt's boats, built to run between New York and Staten Island, under the name of Citizen. One day, she blew up in New York harbor, and was repaired and sold to Captain B. F. Woolsey and others. She landed at Brastow's wharf and made her trips in about two hours. The fare between Providence and Newport was generally 75 cents, and one trip each way daily was the rule, although some of the time she ran up one day and down the next.

## A BEAUTIFUL BOAT.

In 1846, the Roger Williams made her appearance. She was built at Brooklyn by B. F. Woolsey and others and was the finest boat that had been put on the Bay. She was about 200 feet long, and was quite luxuriously fitted. She made her first trip from New York in less than eleven hours, and regularly ran between Providence and Newport in an hour and a half. She was commanded by Capt. B. F. Woolsey, and landed at India Point. She left Newport week days at 6 a. m., arriving in Providence in time to catch the early train for Boston; and returning, left Providence at 6 p. m., reaching Newport at 7:30. Sundays, she left Providence at 8 a. m., and Newport at 5 p. m. She was too large and too fine a boat for the Newport route at that time, and at the close of the season was withdrawn, to return no more. She was taken to the North River the next season and remained there.

The next boat was the Perry. She was built in Brooklyn, in 1848, for R. B. Kinsley, of Newport. She measured 255 tons; had a beam engine, and looked some like the Canonicus. She was commanded by Capt. George W. Woolsey, and was built to run between Fall River and Newport. In January, 1847, the Perry made three trips a week to Fall River, running alternate days to Providence. In June, 1848, she began running to Fall River in the forenoon and to Providence in the afternoon. Soon afterward, she began making two trips a day to Providence. She was a very popular boat, and continued on the route until late in the war.

On the 24th of July, 1831, the Eagle's Wing, Capt. B. C. Cromwell, was burned off Pawtuxet, while on her way to Providence to take an excursion party to Block Island. The fire was discovered on the boiler hatch and it spread with great rapidity. The steamers Perry and Bradford Durfee were near and their boats brought off the crew and the three passengers on board. The boat was headed for Sabin's Point, but she drifted back across the bay and sank off Pawtuxet. She was owned in New Bedford and was not insured. Her engineer was Charles Smith, the fireman who was saved from the Lexington.

## (TO BE CONTINUED.)

## School Teachers' Salaries.

A summary of the salaries paid to the school teachers in the chief European countries appeared recently in several American newspapers. This report showed that the salaries of teachers in England range from an average of \$350 for men to \$250, or even as low as \$200, for women. The lowest annual salary paid to a full-fledged teacher in Belgium is \$192. The average for a country or village teacher in Prussia is \$218 per year, although Berlin teachers receive from \$315 to \$650; women are paid from \$140 to \$400. France has an irreducible minimum of \$220. Holland \$160, Portugal \$96 for the country and \$108 for the city, and Sweden and Norway \$138 for men and less than \$60 for women. The average salary in Switzerland is \$340 for men and \$275 for women. Greece divides its teachers into classes, those in the first receiving a maximum salary of \$26 per month, those in the second \$16 and those in the third \$13. Teachers' salaries in Spain vary from \$100 per year in the villages to \$480 in Madrid.

## Remarkable Rejuvenation.

A contributor to the Country Gentleman tells of an old tree having been rejuvenated in a remarkable manner. It was a very ancient walnut, with long, gaunt boughs carrying much dead wood, and here and there bearing a few leaves. For several seasons it had been struggling in this way to live, but each year manifested signs that its life was fast disappearing. Then a wonderful thing occurred. The keeper in front of whose house the tree stood took to slinging the body of each deer he killed out to one of the boughs for dressing. The following spring this tree put forth an astonishing crop of leaves, and in less than three seasons it was making new wood and showing all the vigor which had characterized it 30 years before. Its renewed youth was entirely attributed to the fertilizing properties of the blood with which it had been so liberally dressed.

"Before proceeding further with this duel," said one of the principals, "I desire that the right arm of myself and my opponent be measured."

This was done and it was found that the other man's arm was two inches longer.

"Then," said the objector decisively, "you will see how manifestly unfair it is for us to fight with swords, unless I stand two inches nearer to him than he to me."—Pearson's Weekly.

"That was splendid back fall you made in your death scene last night," remarked a young member of the company to the eminent tragedian.

The latter looked at the flatterer with a suspicious glare.

"Yes," he said, "and I'd like to lay my hands on the blithering idiot who soaped the stage floor."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Gratitude is the fairest blossom which springs from the soul, and the heart of man knoweth none more fragrant.

## THE NEW CALIFORNIA.

Oranges grown almost at the snow line at the base of Mt. Shasta, olives and citrus fruit products in profusion in valleys so far north of San Francisco that the idea of growing them there was but a few years ago considered an evidence of unbalanced mentality, these are the evidences of a great change which is taking place in the Sacramento Valley, and making of it a veritable new California.

Volume has been written about the orange-growing country about Los Angeles, and the story of the marvelous growth of that city and the surrounding region has been made familiar to almost all Eastern readers. The success there has been prodigious and is evidence of what pluck and persistent booming will do. The Los Angeles people began with just one acre of land, a perfect climate. All else was hand dunes on which the ordinary eye would seem hardly possible to grow anything. The eye of faith saw that with irrigation and planting the place could be made a garden spot, and this has come to pass. Yet the available land in this region has been pretty well taken up and new would-be fruit farmers looked in vain for new and cheap lands on which to plant. So a new Canaan was sought by the searchers for the new California of the fruit-grower.

If you will take a look at the map of California you will see to the extreme west two ranges of mountains, the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, running parallel for nearly five hundred miles. The Sierran side of the range is the Tehachapi at the south, the Coast Range at the north, forming a vast basin, geologists tell us, was at one time a great inland lake and the decayed vegetation of centuries, washed by rain and drawn by gravity, accumulated therein, forming a soil of great depth and unequal fertility, spread out in the bottom by the wash of mighty streams. These streams are there to day; that flowing from the south drains the valley named from it the San Joaquin. From the north flows the stream that Los Angeles Padros deemed so pure and clear that he called it Sacramento, and this valley is the new fruit-growing country. It is one of the largest river valleys in the world, and it is conservatively reckoned that it is capable of supplying a population of six million people, who can grow there every variety of plant known to the temperate and sub-tropic zone. It has an area of perhaps 20,000 square miles.

The great fertility of this valley has been long known. Through it a half century ago roamed the vast herds of the Mexican vaqueros who settled it first, and gave way in later years to the American ranchmen. These in turn were invaded by the wheat farmers, who still hold sway in many portions. Only a few short years ago a man might ride a horse for a day and not ride off the domain of a single wheat farmer. Yet today these great wheat farms rapidly being cut up into ten and twenty acre lots and planted with fruit trees.

It is only a little while ago that the first orange orchard was set out in Oroville, Butte County, and the adventurous promoters of the scheme were freely criticized as insane by almost everybody who knew of it. Oranges would not grow on that soil, everybody knew that. The frost would ruin the trees, or if it did not, would ruin the bloom. Disaster of all sorts was foretold, yet these arguements in northern fruit growing were not, on preferring experimental to non-progressive argument, expending about \$24,000. In three years after planting, \$25 per acre over and above the cost of picking and planting was realized. This corporation has today a hundred acres in full bearing, worth at least \$150,000.

It does not take the wise men of the East long to see a star of new commercial prosperity rising, and they have followed this portent to where it stands above the Sacramento Valley. The growing of citrus fruit here has passed rapidly beyond the experimental stage, for today statistics show already upwards of a million trees in full bearing in this region, besides five hundred thousand not yet bearing, and three hundred thousand just planted. This means only the beginning of a development which is bound to have a cumulative increase. The great farms still fill a good portion of the valley.

In 1901 sixty thousand tons of green fruit were shipped by rail out of the Sacramento Valley, to say nothing of the amount that went down on river boats, against thirty-three thousand tons from the balance of the State, nearly double the amount. Other fruits are wonderfully successful here too. The Stanford vineyard in Tehama County and the Natoma vineyard in Sacramento County, comprising five thousand acres, each claim the largest output of any single vineyard in the world. Near Corning in Tehama County are nearly five thousand acres in olives, some in bearing the first time this year. One man in Orland, fourteen miles south of Corning, has sixty-five acres of almonds in full bearing, a most successful venture. But it is not the large growers alone who succeed. In the same town is an old couple, living upon a single acre upon which they raise oranges, lemons, strawberries, blackberries, and Belgian hares for strictly local market. These old people, nearing the seventies, do all the work required on their little garden plot and claim to have banked an average of three hundred a year for the last twelve years as net receipts from their little home plot.

The success of the man of a few acres the grower with only a limited amount of capital, is beginning to attract attention of two classes of people. One is the man of small means who wishes to go into business but cannot control or plant a large acreage. The other consists of the big ranchmen themselves, who find the lighter wheat farms of the Canadian and our own Northwest producing a finer quality of wheat and beating them in the race for the world's markets. These are beginning to see a new use for their vast acreage and are making colonies by dividing up their lands into ten and twenty acre plots and inviting the fruit growers to settle upon them. They are following the methods of the men of the little valley where Los Angeles stands as a monitor.

The Sacramento Valley dweller has far greater first cause to believe that his region is a new Eden. Land is cheap at \$50 an acre. A Chinaman can make a \$1000 from an acre of land here raising and selling vegetables to the rancher who "hasn't" time to bother with garden truck—and yet when he has balanced his yearly accounts there are many times when he finds his ranching has not netted him so much as the patient Mongolian. Onions raised in this section last year sold at six cents a pound and the size of California onions is such that made the price about five cents apiece. Such is the

## value of vegetables which the ranchman has not time to bother with.

Grape growing in the new region is already an enormous industry. Vines produce a full crop within a year after they are set out. The largest wine tank in the world is at Asti and there are 80,000 acres in the wine grapes producing 250,000 tons of grapes or 30,000,000 gallons per year of red and white wines, and still you can ride for a day on one ranch and not reach the starting-point in your round.

But after all it is the comparatively new discovery that citrus fruits may be grown here successfully that is making the greatest change in the new region. The fear of frost which has hitherto prevented the planting of orange and lemon groves has been proven a needless fear. Frost does reach the region indeed, but it comes at such a time as to do no harm to the trees or fruit. Frost during the period of bloom is what does the harm and it seems to be a fact that the light winter frosts which occasionally come arrive at a season after the bloom has matured. Through the valley lies many hundred miles north of the Los Angeles fruit country the bloom comes earlier here and fruit matures and is gathered in advance of that of the south.

In January, 1902, the thermometer shows from 25 to 37 degrees while in July the highest temperatures recorded are 105 in the heat of the day, falling to 51 to 73 at night. The mountains to the westward spill all the moisture from the air and the dryness makes the heat hardly noticeable. Laborers in the field work on in the full sun of such days and do not notice the heat in the least. A case of sunstroke is yet to be recorded in the region.

Portland is the chief market for fruit shipment to the East and the Northwest for all California fruit and the growers of the Sacramento Valley are several hundred miles nearer their market than the Los Angeles growers, their fruit matures a little earlier here, and they avoid transportation at San Francisco which also adds to the expense of the Southern growers. Irrigation in most instances is not needed. The citrus fruit trees send down long tap roots which seem to have a peculiar faculty of finding moisture at lower levels and in many places underground streams seem to be prevalent here. Wells sunk only a moderate distance always find this substratum of water which is fed by the melting snows of the mountain ranges and is pure and sparkling. The trees find it too, and do not need to depend on rainfall for watering. From April to October there is rarely any rain, but during the winter months the showers are frequent.

Many colonies from the east and indeed from Europe have found prosperity in the region, a notable instance being the Swiss colony of wine growers, known as the Swiss Agricultural Colony. These people formed on a basis of two thousand shares, each share representing a paid capital of a dollar a month. As soon as ten thousand dollars was raised in this way an old sheep camp on Russian River was purchased, two thousand acres were dug, rooted and ploughed, and today the one hundred families have laid a firm foundation for a new city in which they have a personal interest in a church, schoolhouse, railroad station, post and telephone office, and one of the largest wineries in the State.

Another method of providing for new settlers has been adopted by the wisest of the old time ranchmen who forewarn the new era about to dawn in the district. Citrus Park is a notable example of this. Here the ranchman carefully laid out a town on his miles of ranch land. In a central square he located the church with small allotments all about it for stores and business houses. Then he divided up the remaining land into ten-acre plots which gives each settler as much fruit land and garden space as he can attend to personally and get the best results from. A few hundred dollars buys these lots. The ranchman turned grower of young trees himself and for each intended settler he sets out the land to as many acres of oranges, lemons, olives, or other fruit as the settler wishes, planting and caring for the trees for a year, replacing any which fail and delivering the land planted as desired and ready for occupancy at the end of the year. The cost of the trees, properly planted and watered is about a hundred dollars an acre for citrus fruit, little more than half that for olives, an acre taking about a hundred orange or lemon. These trees come into bearing on the third or fourth year after planting and the first returns taken in the valley, are three to five dollars a tree in the first year of bearing. There are many trees in the region from which carefully compiled statistics show a return of twelve and fifteen dollars a tree for the year's crop.

On these same lands, those adapted to orange growing, alfalfa and vegetable produce three crops a year, but for these shallow rooted plants irrigation is necessary. This is provided by the many tributaries of the Sacramento or by pumping with windmills or otherwise from the unfailing wells which tap the substratum of water which seems to be a feature of many parts of the Sacramento Valley.—Transcript.

## A Shrinkage in Values.

The eager poet wapped it up carefully and set out for the city, where the leading magazine editors sat in judgment on such as his—or, rather, on such as might not hope to be quite as his, and it was night when he came to the city. At the hotel where he chose to lodge he passed it to the clerk, with instructions to place it in the safe, where valuables were kept for security.

"What value?" the clerk inquired. The poet's face flushed with pride. "It is, perhaps, scarcely possible to place a value upon it, but—"

"Say two hundred?" suggested the busy and practical clerk.

"That is, perhaps something of the sort they will place on it," replied the poet with a deprecatory curl of his lip. "Yes, say two hundred?" suggested the busy and practical clerk.

The clerk checked it and put it away in the safe. Next morning the poet arose, paid for his lodge, received it safely into his hands again, and went forth. The afternoon waiting when the poet, looking wan and weary, stood again at the hotel desk, with it (no longer with a large 1) in his hand.

"Ah!" said the clerk. "Care for it again? Same value, I suppose?"

"Well—er—ah—not exactly," said the poet, still eagerly, but of a different variety of eager. "I think—er—ah—what I was going to say, was—er—as a matter of fact—er—could you let me have half a dollar on it?"

The clerk said he couldn't hardly do it just then, and the poet took it and went back to his humble village, where he opened a tin shop and did quite well. —New York Times.

The 15,000 convicts in England cost \$3,000,000 every year.

## Health Fads on the Brain.

To get all sorts of health fads on the brain is a disease in itself. It is a very prevalent disease, too. With a few foolish rules to observe, a whole lot of hygienic quacks to adjust to and a schedule of superstitious military notions diligently followed by day and dreamed of by night, in a malady which begins as a mental derangement and ends in a complete physical fizzle. No room left for a spontaneous life, no place for free joyous liberty. Not a minute's pace for free, rollicking disregard. Everything fixed, every minute imposed of, without a speck of number. Forebodings, misgivings, hovering vaguely about the mind, like flocks of carrion crows. Such a life is not worth living. One might as thousand times better go back to the reckless regime of a rough rider.—Medical Talk.

"There is some great comfort about this war in Asia," said the trivial person.

"What is that?"

"You can talk about it as much as you choose without being afraid that anyone will criticize your pronunciation."—Washington Star.

## Fall River Line.

## FOR NEW YORK, the South and West.

## PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM

In commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only at 8:15 p. m. Returning from New York Steamers leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Warren Street, week days only, at 5:30 p. m., due at Newport 2:45 a. m., leaving there at 3:45 a. m. for Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York & Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Broadway street, J. J. Greene, Ticket Agent, C. C. Gardner, Agent, Newport, R. I., O. M. TAYLOR, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

## CHANGE OF TIME

On and After October 1, LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

## PROVIDENCE

Week days 8:05 a. m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days, at 4 p. m.

Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

## PRUDENCE and CONANICUT.

Stop at Conanicut Park Mondays only. Stop at Prudence Park Mondays and Saturdays only.

## Newport &amp; Wickford

RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT CO.

THE WICKFORD ROUTE.

In effect Nov. 1, 1903. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

Newport 10:00 a. m. 11:15 a. m. 1:00 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

Providence 11:15 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 2:15 p. m. 3:30 p. m. 4:45 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 6:15 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 8:45 p. m. 9:00 p. m.

New York 12:30 p. m. 1:45 p. m. 3:00 p. m. 4:15 p. m. 5:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 9:15 p. m. 10:30 p. m. 11:45 p. m.

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## Do YOUR CHILD



## EZEK HOPKINS, FIRST ADMIRAL OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

BY MON. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT.

At the opening of the Revolution Rhode Islanders foresaw the importance of preparing for the inevitable conflict on the water, and approached it with a confidence in the outcome bred of their success as followers of the sea. On August 26, 1775, their General Assembly passed a comprehensive resolution instructing "their delegates to use their whole influence at the ensuing Congress for building, at the Continental expense, a fleet of sufficient force, for the protection of these colonies." The Continental Congress was somewhat aghast at the temerity of meeting England's vast naval power on the sea, but inspired by the confidence of Rhode Island, soon after the presentation of these resolutions, several vessels were ordered and a Marine Committee appointed. Before the end of the year a considerable Continental fleet was authorized at an estimated cost of over \$850,000. Hancock states: "This was the origin of our Navy." The Marine Committee became the Naval Committee and finally a permanent committee of Congress. Stephen Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence in behalf of Rhode Island, for ten years Governor, for many years the Chief Justice of the Colony, and recognized for his learning and ability throughout the thirteen colonies, represented Rhode Island on the naval committee.

In looking for a commander, the committee naturally turned to the community that had urged the inauguration of the Navy. Ezek Hopkins, a brother of Stephen, was their unanimous choice. He was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, April 28, 1718; was a descendant of the fourth generation from Thomas Hopkins, an associate of Roger Williams in the settlement of the colony; and a member of one of its prominent families. When twenty years old he shipped as a sailor and on a vessel bound for Surinam. His chief possession, a gun, he sold immediately before sailing, for a Spanish fourpence. His intelligence, aptness, and skill at once forced him to the front and in a comparatively short time he became commander of a vessel. Sea captains in those days were required to be skillful traders as well as careful navigators and brave seamen. These qualities young Hopkins possessed in an eminent degree. His skill as a merchant in trading beyond the seas soon attracted attention, and investors of Providence and Newport eagerly sought shares in his ventures. At one time the Hopkins family controlled seventeen vessels, all managed by Ezek, as Commodore of the fleet, with gratifying ability and success. His career was not without its misfortunes, and his character was both strengthened and steadied by losses in trading ventures, from which his perseverance, determination, and judgment enabled him to recover with marked celerity.

In 1741 young Hopkins, at twenty-three years of age, married Desire Burroughs, a daughter of Ezekiel Burroughs of Newport, and for some time thereafter made his home in that town. His wife's family were merchants and seafaring people, and their great influence in Newport was of great advantage to the young sea captain.

His experience, however, was by no means confined to the merchant service. In those days Newport was a principal rendezvous for privateers that preyed upon French and Spanish commerce. The prosperity of the place largely depended upon the rich prizes brought into Narragansett Bay. In the seven years war, Hopkins, in command of one of his own ships sailing as a privateer, captured a valuable vessel which he fitted out and renamed the *Desire*. Continuing his cruise in the following year, considerable merchandise sent in by him was condemned and sold at public vendue by the Vice-Admiralty Court of Connecticut. During this period Admiral Whipple and other seamen afterwards prominent in Naval affairs of the Revolution served under him. Whipple twenty years later wrote: "I have had the honor to serve you in the late French War and to your satisfaction, I thought."

The commanding position Hopkins had acquired in the enterprises of the colony won the respect of his fellow-citizens, and from time to time between his cruises he took an important and influential part in the public affairs of the colony. In the fierce political battles between the Ward and the Hopkins factions, he more than once materially aided the success of his brother Stephen. He also evidenced strong interest in education, and in 1752 in connection with other principal citizens, was a member of the committee "to have the care of the town schoolhouse and to appoint a master to teach in said house." His intimacy and friendship with Rev. James Manning, the President of Rhode Island College, extended over many years, and Hopkins, from 1782 until his death, was a trustee of the college. He was repeatedly elected a member of the General Assembly, and often served as a representative of his fellow-citizens in other positions.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Ezek Hopkins, then fifty-seven years old, was recognized as a most successful, enterprising, and intelligent sea captain. The people of the colony had learned by experience that they could safely trust him in most important affairs. A man of strong convictions, which he always supported by his voice and his acts, he had gained the confidence and also the valued association of the leading citizens of the colony.

At a public town meeting, in the summer of 1775, he was elected to command the battery on Fox Point, erected for the protection of Providence. The duty of putting the harbor in a condition of defence was entrusted to him. Other batteries were constructed, fire ships prepared, a boom and chain was made ready to block the entrance to the port, and a floating battery built. About this time two British ships, with their tenders, approached within a few miles of the town. The batteries were promptly manned. The evident arrangements for protection made such an impression that the British forces withdrew without attacking.

In October, 1775, the Recess Committee of the Rhode Island General Assembly made Hopkins Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Brigadier-General, of the State forces sent to the aid of Newport, and with six hundred men he proceeded to Middletown, on the island of Rhode Island. Capt. James Wallace, at that time commanding the British naval forces in Narragansett Bay, had drawn up his fleet opposite Newport, and notified the people he would fire on the town if they did not at once supply his ships with fresh provisions, which had been prohibited by an act of the General Assembly. The situation was extremely critical, and required firmness and skill to prevent

a cruel disaster to the colony. Hopkins proved himself the man for the emergency. Negotiations were opened with Captain Wallace, and after a number of conferences an agreement was reached. The General Assembly, as advised by Hopkins, permitted Newport to supply the fleet, on condition that Captain Wallace would not interfere with the commerce of the port.

While occupied with these high duties on behalf of his native State, honored by his fellow-citizens as their chosen leader in affairs of greater importance than the colony had ever experienced, Ezek Hopkins was notified of his unanimous election as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of the thirteen colonies. His brother Stephen immediately wrote, urging him to accept the position as a duty he owed his country.

Relinquishing his command of the State troops, Hopkins proceeded to Philadelphia early in January, 1776, taking with him a number of recruits from Rhode Island, and found the lifting of the fleet proceeding with great activity. Eight vessels had been selected from available merchantmen to be converted into men-of-war. Hopkins joined energetically in the work of the Naval Committee and took an active part in preparing the fleet for service. At last, when all was ready, one cold January morning, Ezek Hopkins, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Navy, was rowed to the flagship, the *Alfred*, through the floating ice in the Delaware, and in the presence of crowds occupying the neighboring wharves, and with ships gallantly decorated for the occasion, took command of the fleet.

As he reached the deck of the *Alfred*, Capt. Dudley Saltonstall gave the signal, and First Lieut. John Paul Jones hoisted a yellow silk flag, bearing upon it "a lively representation of a rattlesnake," and the motto, "Don't tread on me." As the flag reached the masthead it was saluted by the guns on the ships and on shore, as well as by the cheers of the spectators. With this ceremony the Continental Navy went into commission, and Hopkins had the honor of first hoisting the American flag in defiance of England's Navy.

It was the intention of the Naval Committee that the fleet should proceed early in January to engage the British vessels on the coast of the southern colonies, as was set forth in elaborate orders dated January 5, 1776. They contained, however, the following clause: "Notwithstanding these patting orders which it is hoped you will be able to execute, if bad winds or stormy weather, or any other unforeseen accident or disaster disable you so to do, you are then to follow such courses as your best judgment shall suggest to you as most useful to the American cause and to distress the enemy by all means in your power." The departure of the fleet was delayed by ice in the Delaware, and not until February 17th was it able to leave the river. There had essentially changed the conditions, and Admiral Hopkins availed himself of the broad discretionary powers accorded him to execute an enterprise that the Continental Congress had secretly considered late in 1775. Accordingly he ordered the fleet to New Providence, took possession of Nassau on that island, and captured a large number of cannon, mortars, shot, and shell, besides a considerable quantity of powder and various other munitions of war, all sadly needed by Washington's army and the Continental forces.

Leaving New Providence, the fleet proceeded toward the New York coast, captured several prizes, and had an eventful action off the east end of Long Island with the British ship *Glasgow*, which, however, succeeded in making her escape. On the 8th of April, 1776, Hopkins with his entire fleet entered the harbor of New London, Conn., and immediately reported the result of his cruise to his superiors, by whom it was received with great satisfaction. Admiral Hopkins was congratulated by Congress in a letter from John Hancock, its President, dated April 17, 1776. His success was learned with delight throughout the colonies. A contemporary poet commemorated the deeds of the fleet and of Hopkins in verse. Criticism, however, soon developed concerning the escape of the *Glasgow*. Captain Abraham Whipple, of the *Columbus*, demanded a court-martial to clear himself from unjust strictures concerning this action. The court was held on board the *Alfred* on the 6th of May, and he was promptly acquitted. After leaving New London, the fleet proceeded to Narragansett Bay to refit and to care for the large number of its men sick with smallpox and other diseases. Many difficulties arose in securing men for the fleet and in executing the orders of the Naval Committee. Finally, in June, 1776, Admiral Hopkins was ordered to Philadelphia with Captain Saltonstall and Whipple to be tried for breach of orders.

The investigation continued for some time, and Hopkins was most ably defended by John Adams, afterwards President of the United States. Mr. Adams had taken the greatest interest in the effort to inaugurate a navy, and had materially assisted the delegates from Rhode Island in securing favorable action by Congress. He also was greatly pleased with the result of the expedition to New Providence, repeatedly called attention to its success, and used his influence to counteract the sectional feeling that seemed to inspire much of the criticism against its commander. Nevertheless, on August 16, 1776, Congress passed a vote censuring the Admiral. On the 19th of the same month, however, Congress ordered him "repaid to Rhode Island and take command of the fleet formerly put under his care." Shortly afterward he received directions from the Naval Committee, August 22, 1776, to purchase the *Hawk*, one of the prizes taken by his fleet on its return from New Providence, to fit it up and to re-name it the *Hopkins*.

by a court martial, of which Captain Abraham Whipple was the president, and after a full hearing was condemned and sentenced in disgrace from the American Navy. Twelve days later, on April 15th, the Admiral was notified of the act of Congress suspending him from command. This action was followed on January 2, 1778, by his formal dismissal from the navy.

After losing his command, his fellow-citizens of Rhode Island continued their confidence and from 1778 to 1798 elected him to the General Assembly. Soon after taking his seat the Legislature appointed him a member of the Council of War, a position he held through the entire period of its service, and made him a member of various other committees. It was also his privilege during the last years of his legislative service to nominate his long-time friend, Rev. James Manning, President of Rhode Island College, to represent the State in the Continental Congress, and to assist in his election. His friendship with John Adams continued, and in the summer of 1797, when Mr. Adams then President, visited Providence, Admiral Hopkins, an old and infirm man, again expressed heartfelt gratitude for Mr. Adams' support during his troubles with Congress. This circumstance made a deep impression upon the President and was recorded in his diary of the journey.

For some time before Admiral Hopkins' death he was confined to his bed, though his mind was perfectly clear. After much suffering he died at Providence, February 28, 1802, in his eighty-fourth year. He had the love and affection of his family, and his descendants hold him in grateful remembrance.

"A genuine fortitude of mind, a lively sensibility of heart, and an unmovable adherence to integrity were his general characteristics," stated the Providence Gazette in his eulogy. His services have been recognized by the erection, in Hopkins Park in the city of Providence, of an enduring monument in bronze to his memory.

His name is still honored by the nation. At Wilmington, Delaware, on April 1902, a United States torpedo-boat destroyer was launched. By direction of the Navy Department, in memory of Admiral Ezek Hopkins, in the presence of a distinguished company, his granddaughter in the fourth generation, Mrs. Alice Gould Hawes, as the vessel moved gracefully down the ways, broke the customary bottle of wine on the bow and proclaimed, "I christen thee 'Hopkins.'"—Navy League Journal.

## Rules for Longevity.

An English medical journal recently made a collection of receipts for the preservation of life. Of these it says: "They are curiously diverse in details, though in essentials they are alike." Abraham Lincoln's maxims were: "Do not worry; eat three square meals a day; say your prayers; think of your wife; be courteous to your creditors; keep your digestion good; steer clear of biliousness; exercise; go slow and easy; maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but, my friend, these, I reckon, will give you a good life."

Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson said: "The would-be centenarian should never smoke or drink—especially the latter, and he should eat very little meat. He should keep early hours and work as little as possible by artificial light. Moreover, he should not make haste to be rich, and he should avoid worry and consuming ambition."

Moltke, when asked in his thirtieth year how he had maintained his health and activity, answered: "By great moderation in all things and by regular outdoor exercise."

Crispien said that "regularity and abstinence are the secrets of a long life."

Sidney Cooper also believed in regularity. Legouve attributed his long life to regular exercise.

Neal Dow of Maine laid stress on the careful avoidance of fretting, of disturbance of the digestive organs and of exposure to sudden or protracted cold with insufficient protection against its influence.

Coons' rule was extreme temperance in eating and moderation in drinking; he took anything that agreed with him and nothing that did not.

Chevreul was sparing in food, and, like Cornaro, cultivated cheerfulness.

The late Sir Isaac Holden believed that he owed his great length of years to his habit of living mainly on fruit and avoiding all starchy foods, including bread.

Lowert told Dr. G. N. Pope, the well-known Tamil scholar, that "to have a great work in progress is the way to live long."

According to Sir James Sawyer, the secret of longevity consists in "paying attention to a number of small details."

## Refuges for Reduced Ladies.

One of the most interesting methods of providing for the unmarried daughters and impoverished noblemen is that which obtains in Austria, where they can, if entitled to the requisite sixteen quarters, become secular canonesses of "Stifts Damen," and live free of rent and worldly care at the Hradsechin at Prague. The Hradsechin may be called the Hampton Court of the Austrian empire. This religious order cannot be considered strict, and its rules are binding only until marriage. It always has for abbess an unmarried niece of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who resigns on choosing a husband. This post was held for some years of her girlhood by the present Queen-Mother of Spain. The private canonesses, who are of all ages, are allowed the use of a bedroom, a dining room, and a reception room, public rooms for large as well as of certain assemblies. They are provided with a maid, a carriage, and horses, and a box at the theatre. The service of a doctor, a dentist, and an apothecary are at their disposal. They take brevet rank as married women, and thus entitled to go about unchaperoned, a great advantage in a country where the privilege of single women are as restricted as in Austria. At court festivities they are expected to appear in black, and at certain functions they wear robes and a train bordered with ermine. The present abbess is the Archduchess Maria Annunziata. She is about twenty-four years of age and highly accomplished. Among her predecessors in office was the ill-fated Marie Antoinette, some of whose needlework is still exhibited in the reception room at the Hradsechin. —London Daily Chronicle.

## The Truth of It.

"So Jagoby has absconded. Another good man gone wrong."

"Nonsense! It's merely a bad man who has been found out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Women's Dep't.

## Argument for Woman Suffrage.

The only plausible argument I have ever heard against the extension of the suffrage to women is that it would increase the ignorant vote, as well as add to the intelligent vote. Yet the best way to eliminate ignorance in politics is to bestow political responsibility. Many women who to-day take little interest in municipal or national government would at once interest themselves in public affairs and would give more time to the study of important questions which concern the welfare of the community and fewer hours to gossip, frills and bridge whist.

Besides, the ignorant vote is not such a menace to good government in our country as is the rich, corrupt vote. Many intelligent voters block all measures for reform and give large sums of money for bribery and corruption because of selfish, sordid personal interests.

Many of our so-called ignorant women are sufficiently intelligent to vote for their own interests, and the interests of the mother of a family are not always identical with the interests of the father. For instance, many poor, ignorant women would be glad to help abolish the large number of saloons where such a large percentage of their husbands' and sons' wages go.

Former Governor Adams, of Colorado, who recently travelled to Washington in order to give his valuable testimony in behalf of woman suffrage said in the address he gave at the National Suffrage Convention that during the ten years in which women had exercised the privilege of the ballot in his State their vote had been overwhelmingly on the side of good government. The woman's vote is known to be a conscientious vote. The depraved woman, he said, took no interest in the elections and had to be driven to the polls by the police.—Maude Nathan, Portland Consumers' League.—New York Herald.

## Women Artists.

An event in art circles in Boston this week is an exhibit of twelve portraits by Miss Cecilia Beaux at the St. Botolph Club. Miss Beaux has an international reputation and has won a large number of medals and prizes. On the occasion of the award of the first prize of \$1,500 and a gold medal to Miss Beaux at one of the annual exhibitions in Pittsburgh, William M. Chase, who was on the Jury of Award, said of Miss Beaux, "She is not only the greatest living woman painter, but the best that ever lived. Miss Beaux has done away entirely with the idea of sex in Art." A portrait of the late Eliza Sprout Turner, painted several years ago by Miss Beaux, is owned by the New Century Guild of Philadelphia, and is cherished as a priceless treasure.

During the past winter, Miss Beaux has been painting portraits in Cambridge; her present exhibition contains some of her recent work, and some pictures painted in other cities, including the portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, with one of her children at her side. The exhibit will close this afternoon.

## Celebrate the Birthdays.

The movement just inaugurated by some women's societies to observe throughout the country the birthdays of eminent women might appropriately be made a general one. It is one of the first steps taken toward the proper recognition of the work done by women in forming and making our country and upholding its ideals. A well-known educator, a gentleman and scholar, has recently been calling attention to the histories used as textbooks in the public schools. Whether the reason for this lies as is claimed in the fact that men are the authors of the histories or is based on a deeper cause, the fact is certainly patent to every one that public recognition of women's worth and work on a plane with that accorded to men, has been scanty and meagre. The celebration of the birthdays of eminent American women might appropriately begin in schools.

—Boston Transcript.

## Disfranchisement Implies Inferiority.

Restriction of suffrage implies inferiority on the part of the class denied the right. All professed reasons against woman suffrage are merely allegations of inferiority whatever the pretence may be. I do not believe all women helplessly inferior to all men. I believe in woman suffrage. The right of an intelligent and self-respecting woman to vote should not depend upon the lack of intelligence and self respect of the woman who is content with the legal status which is a constant insult and which brings in its train a long series of handicaps. Taken mentally, morally or industrially, a disfranchised woman is not a fit mother of a voter, for she cannot wisely teach that of which she knows nothing.—Edward H. Whinston.

## Snap Shots from Club Woman for April.

Women of America! If we should do nothing else than have the courage to live simply, and teach the coming citizen that he had better be purer though poorer, that manhood is worth more than money, that the world would rejoice that, like Esther, the beautiful, we as club women, had come to the kingdom for such a time as this, for the "enlargement and deliverance of our people."

## Royal Discipline in Italy.

When the King of Italy came to the throne he determined to lessen the expenses of the royal household and to abolish sinecures. Being an early riser, he turned up one morning at the office of the household at eight o'clock, and found two attendants lazily beginning to dust the furniture. Being anxious to dictate some letters, and finding no one to write them, he seized a duster from one of the alarmed men, and having dusted one of the desks, sat down and occupied the next hour and a half in writing the letters himself. When at half-past nine one of the clerks sauntered in he was staggered to see the King sitting there.

The King, looking at his watch significantly, asked him at what time he and his still absent colleagues were supposed to commence work. "Eight o'clock, sire," was the faltering reply. "Ah, I see you have not enough to do, I must get rid of some of you." He was as good as his word, and there has not been another case of unpunctuality in that department from that day to this.

## You know more, as you grow older, but that which you know is less important.

## CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It cures colic, wind, flatulency, and all the troubles of the stomach and bowels, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Beware of cheap imitations.

"All the world's a stage," and most of us are actors.—Harvard Lampoon.

If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pills, and are satisfied that you are not getting any good out of them, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills, and learn how easy it is to be free from Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, and all Liver troubles. The Little Liver Pills, smaller, easier to take and give quicker relief than any pill in use. One a dose. Price 25 cents.

Roasting is not much better than stealing.—Lensing.

To Accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passage for catarrhal troubles, this product is prepared in the form of a Liquid Cream. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream basis is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers 58 Warren St., New York.

Too many young men mix a lot of rye with the wild oat they sow.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Sinalgma and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## Mortified to Death.

"Of course, doctor, German measles are never serious."  
"I never met but one fatal case."  
"Fatal?"

"Yes. It was a Frenchman, and when he discovered it was the German measles he had mortification set in."—Philadelphia Press.

## His Intended.

Husband—Does Jack know Miss Peppertree?  
Wife (calmly)—I believe not, for he has asked her to marry him.—Town and Country.

## Handicapped.

"He can't tell the truth if he tries."  
"Oh, yes, he can. But he tells it in such a way that it seems to be a lie."—Exchange.

When asked for an opinion remember that a compliment is really wanted.—Atchison Globe.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, indigestion, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Stockings were first used in the eleventh century. Previous to that cloth bandages were worn on the feet.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the products produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

CASTORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

## "Life in the Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTHWEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. Irrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigable parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest.

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go.

Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE,

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., ST. PAUL, MINN.

## DAILY EXCURSIONS

## To CALIFORNIA

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

## PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO.

## LOWEST RATES,

## SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD,

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Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information inquire of nearest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

## Chicago &amp; North-Western Railway.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.
7. Direct all communications to:

Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
Care Newport Historical Rooms,  
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

## NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

1815

## DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES WITH

## NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

5. Bartholomew West, b. in Portsmouth, R. I., d. before 1675, as on that date Katherine Brown, widow of Bartholomew West of Shrewsbury, had 180 a., her son Stephen and William and her daughter Audrey West had 60 a. each, and Nicholas Browne of Shrewsbury and wife had 210 a., as found in East Jersey Deeds, Liber 3, p. 1, under rights of land due according to concessions of Feb. 10, 1664. Aug. 28, 1701. Confirmation to Nicholas Brown, of Shrewsbury in full of his second dividend as one of the proprietors of 157 acres there. (Liber 3, p. 352.)

Bartholomew m. Catherine Almy, b. perhaps in 1688; she dau. of Wm. Almy, b. 1601 and died 1876, and his wife Audrey, whose sons Christopher and Job Almy were among the original purchasers of land in New Jersey in 1667. They were born in England and in 1637 were among those who founded Sandwich, Mass. In 1657 the Almys became Quakers. Their sister Ann Almy m. Deputy-Gov. Greene. Christopher was captain of a vessel that traded between Newport and Monmouth, thus his knowledge of the settlement. One record says he was the first of his family to settle in Monmouth settling in 1665. He and his brother Job each gave 4 pounds toward paying the Indians for their land. In 1665 Christopher Almy demands for his rights, for himself and wife and three servants, at 132 acres a head, which is in part in fence, 600 acres.

As a widow, Catherine (Almy-West) must have m. (2) Nicholas Brown about 1673, he son of Abraham Brown. They both took oath of allegiance in Middletown in 1668. Nicholas d. 1694 and left a will. 1675 warrants for tracts of land to be located and surveyed, were issued by the Proprietors of New Jersey to those following: Nicholas Brown, 210 a.; Thomas Wainwright and wife, 180 a.; Katherine Brown, late widow of Bartholomew West, in right of her deceased husband, 180 a.; Stephen William and Audrey West, 180 a.; Edward Lafetra and wife (see below), 180 a.; Robert West, 120 a. (see above said); Abraham Brown and wife, 120 a. (parents of Nicholas); Joseph Parker and wife, 240 a.; Richard Stout, Senr., and wife, 780 a.; Richard Stout, Jr., and wife, 120 a.; John Stout, 120 a.; James, Peter and Mary Stout, 60 a. each; Richard Hartshorne, 200 a.; Peter Parker, 180 a.; Clement and Pauline Masters, 120 a.; Thomas Wright and wife, 180 a.; Gabrielle Steele, 120 a.; Francis Le Maître, 240 acres.

1676, Christopher Almy in right of self, wife and others, 1080 acres. Nicholas Brown's 210 acres are thus accounted for: "In his own right from 1665, 120 a., and in his wife's from 1666, 90 acres." (see p. 28 Salter's Hist. Monmouth Co., N. J.)

6. Francis West, b. in Kingston, R. I., where he was taxed in 1687, with two sons. Had no interests in New Jersey.

Joan West, b. 1631; m. Dec. 22, 1652, as his first wife, Joshua Coggeshall, b. in Eng. 1623, d. May 1, 1688; became a Quaker 1660; son of John Coggeshall, President of the Colony; Joshua m. (2) Jane 21, 1677; Rebecca Russell, as Joan died April 24, 1676; (see Austin Genl. Diet. p. 49). Joshua with his brother-in-law Daniel Gould paid 3 pounds 10 sh. to paying for the lands of the Indians at New Jersey, and his brother John Coggeshall paid 3 pounds, but neither of them settled there. Later Daniel Gould made a second payment of 3 pounds. He sold out to Geo. Allen in 1670.

(To be continued.)

LEONARD, ELLERY—John Leonard first of the name in this country, married his second wife Mary (Austin) Ellery at Hartford, Conn. She was the daughter of John Austin, also first of the name in Hartford, Conn., and the widow of John Ellery of the Gloucester, Mass. family.

John Leonard in his will, Hartford, Conn. 1771, makes mention of the possible rights of his stepdaughter Eunice Ellery, "to the whole of an estate which belonged to her grandfather Ellery at Maiden in Essex in Great Britain." This may interest our Rhode Island Ellery family who are of the name, Gloucester stock.—J. A. S.

## QUERIES.

4766. ALDRICH—Ismael Aldrich, of Bolton and Martha, of Cumberland, R. I., was born April 2, 1747. Would like his marriage and a list of his children.—E. L. G.

4767. McLAFLIN—Who were the ancestors of Mary McLaflin, of Bedford, Conn., who m. Sept. 22, 1699, John

King? Would like his ancestry.—E. L. G.

4768. KEITH—Who were the parents of Summa Keith, of Hartford, Conn., who m. William Ellery, Nov. 20, 1700?—E. L. G.

4769. OTIS—Joseph Otis, son of Nathaniel, was b. in New London, Conn., July 1, 1784. Can any one tell me when he died and if he left children?—E. L. G.

4770. MOUTON—John Mouton was born in Swansea, Mass. June 7, 1778. Whom did he marry?—E. L. G.

4771. WILLIAMS—To what Williams family did John Williams belong who married Sarah Chadwick, in Newport, R. I., Sept. 25, 1785?—S. B.

4772. DEWEESBURY—Who were the ancestors of Hester Deweesbury, who m. Philip Delane of Duxbury, Mass. 1684?—S. B.

4773. HAWKINS—Who were the parents of Anne Hawkins, b. Aug. 10, 1719, d. June 16, 1812, m. Apr. 14, 1743, Nathaniel Williams, a descendant of Roger.—M. B. M.

4774. STONE—Would like ancestry of Thomas Stone, of Westford, Vt., b. d. 1811, m. Mar. 5, 1761, Elizabeth Carder, of James and Sarah.—J. S.

4775. DEVOL—Jonathan Devol, of Jonathan and Priscilla Devol, born Oct. 22, 1755, is said to have married "Nancy Baker the daughter of Capt. Isaac Baker a noted shipbuilder of Newport," about 1776. Can anyone give me any information about this Isaac Baker and his daughter Nancy? Could the name have been Barker instead of Baker? Is there a record of this marriage? The Tiverton records state the following are the children of Jonathan Devol and his wife, Sallie, born Oct. 9, 1778; Henry born Aug. 18, 1780; Charles born June 30, 1782; Barker born Feb. 15, 1785. Are these children the children of Jonathan and Nancy Devol?—K. M. S.

4776. PECKHAM—Who were the ancestors of Joshua Peckham of Newport, R. I., who married Deborah? Who were his parents? Their children were: John born in Newport, February 3, 1774, died in Bristol, R. I., May 14, 1846; Joshua, Mary, and possibly others.—M. L. C.

4777. ATWOOD—Who were the parents of Captain Thomas Atwood who married Mary Smith. He was born in 1747, died in Pawtuxet, R. I., March 29, 1829. Was Captain of a privateer in the Revolutionary War. Should like to learn the name of his vessel.—M. L. C.

## ANSWERS.

4570. ATWOOD—Elizabeth Atwood was the dau. of Charles and Mary (Greene) Atwood who were married in 1746. She was their fourth child and married Daniel Brayton, father of Judge Charles Brayton of Apponaug, Warwick. Her sister Mary married Benjamin Brayton, brother of Daniel. (The Greens of Rhode Island p. 130).—L. B. C.

4586. DICKINSON—The parents of Charles Dickinson were John and (2d wife) Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson, dau. of John Howland. (See "The Greens of Rhode Island" pp. 76, 77).—L. B. C.

4587. GODFREY—The parents of John Godfrey who married Elizabeth Carr, were Capt. John and Sarah (Godfrey) Capt. John Mariner of Newport. (See "The Greens of Rhode Island" pp. 110, 111).—L. B. C.

4588. BELCHER—The parents of Elizabeth Belcher were Col. Joseph and Hannah (Gladding) Belcher of Newport. (See "The Greens of Rhode Island" p. 212, 213).—L. B. C.

## Real Estate Sales and Rentals

Isaac Rice, Jr., and others have sold to P. H. Horgan the estate bounded southerly on William street; easterly on Thomas street northerly on the estate of A. P. Sherman and westerly on land of George E. Rice.

Stephen B. Chase has sold to Edith S., wife of B. H. Richards, the estate bounded north, 36 feet, on Church street; east, 152 feet on land of Clark H. Burdick; south, 35 feet, on land of E. F. Newton, deceased, and W. P. Clarke, deceased, and west, 150 feet, on land of the city of Newport.

Simon Hazard has rented for Mrs. Ann E. Kelley the lower half of her house numbered 109 on the southerly side of Church street, to Philip J. Macveigh on a lease.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to Joseph Cook the upper tenement on the corner of Thames & Cannon streets for N. H. Rosen.

Simon Hazard has rented to Benjamin Rogers the lower tenement on Cross st. for Joseph Clarke.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for Meers, Fruit & Whisker their lower tenement on Bridge street to Wm. Suttar.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold on Jamestown a tract of 84 acres off the East Shore Road, for Clarence G. B. Carr to Constant South of Newport. Mr. Smith will build a house on it for a summer residence and use the farm for raising vegetables and poultry.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold in Jamestown a lot of land containing 9,880 feet for Louis E. Woodward to Mr. and Mrs. Percival Gibson of Jamestown for building purposes.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented in Jamestown the furnished cottage belonging to Edwin G. Knowles, on Conant avenue to Jonathan Evans of Philadelphia, for the summer season.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Anne G. Kelly her tenement at 18 Bay View avenue to R. D. Perkins of Taunton, Mass.

A. O'D. Taylor has sub-rented for Chaplain Cassard the furnished cottage known as the Armistead cottage on Hunter avenue, to Reuben E. Bakewell of the U. S. N. for the summer season; Chaplain Cassard having been detached from Newport.

## S. NICKELSEN,

## GARDENER

GENTLEMEN'S PLACES taken care of. Grading of new grounds. Hedges and shrubs at lowest prices.

14 CARROLL AVE.

## The B. H. Gladding Dry Goods Company.

WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE.

## Dress Linens

Our line of white, natural and colored dress linens represents all the best makes and all the desirable grades.

## Special

White worst Linen, 36 inches wide, extra soft finish, 12c. per yard. THE LATEST—Hemstitched Linen, 36 inches wide, 50c. per yard.

## Special

White and Natural Cotton, 37 inches wide, ideal for golf and walking skirts and for shirt waist suits, 25c. per yard.

## Wash Fabrics

Special showing of Scotch and English Gighams and Madras. In this showing you will find a complete range of styles from the small hair-line stripes and checks to the most elaborate stripes and tartan plaids. Prices per yard 40c., 35c., and 25c.

## Cotton Sheets and

## Pillow Cases

In these lines we make a special endeavor to offer the best at the lowest prices.

Only the most reliable makes of cotton used. Sheets and pillow-cases torn, ironed and made in first-class manner. No short sheets to be found in our stock.

## Linen Pillow Cases

Four special numbers, absolutely all linen and extra good value.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36, \$1.00 per pair.  
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36, \$1.42 per pair.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36, \$1.19 per pair.  
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22½ x 36, \$1.67 per pair.

## Towels

Hemmed Huck Towels, all linen, good size, 12½c. each.  
Hemmed fancy weave Towels splendid value, 25c. each.

Extra fine hemstitched Huck Towels, large size, 25c. each.  
Hemstitched Huck Towels, extra large size, fine quality, 50c. each.

## Art Linens and

## Needlework

We are showing many exclusive novelties in our Art Department, which are not to be found elsewhere in the city.

Attractive designs and new colorings in pillow tops, center-pieces, doilies, etc.

A new line of embroidered Chinese grass cloth scarfs, tea-cloths and doilies.

A large assortment of stamped and tinted Pillow-tops, at 25c. each.

Tinted and plain basket cloth Table Covers, one yard square, 50c. each.

Stamped white duck Laundry Bags, good quality, 25c. each.

Satin covered Pin Cushions in all sizes, shapes and colors, quality the best.

## Broad Hints to Farmers.

When you're thinking of renting or selling your property, give it to us. You'll be justified in your selection.

We are anxious to secure several more good farms for our list. When you're going to do anything in the Real Estate line—DROP IN.

We represent several strong Insurance Companies, and can write any sort of a risk.

## WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER FRANKLIN AND SPRING STREETS.  
OPEN SATURDAY NIGHTS.

## TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

## TOWN TAX

## Poll Tax for 1904.

## Assessors' Notice

MIDDLETOWN, R. I., April 23, A. D. 1904.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Assessors of Taxes in and for the Town of Middletown, in the State of Rhode Island, do hereby give notice, that for the purpose of assessing the town tax ordered at the annual Town meeting held in said Middletown, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1904, and of assessing the poll tax for the current year A. D. 1904, as provided in Chapter 47 of the General Laws of this State, they will meet at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on

TUESDAY, the 24th day of May next, A. D. 1904.

on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth, and on Thursday, the twenty-sixth days of said month of May, and will be in session on each of said days, from ten o'clock a. m. until four o'clock p. m., to make and complete the assessment of the town taxes hereinafter mentioned and to examine and to receive and to sign a statement on the ratable property of said Town.

And all persons and corporations liable to taxation in said Middletown are hereby notified and required to bring in to the undersigned, assessors of said town, a true and exact account of all their ratable estate, describing and specifying the value of every parcel of their real and personal estate, and to make oath to the truth of said account before the undersigned assessors as aforesaid. And whoever neglects or refuses to bring in such account, if overtaxed, shall have no remedy therefor, as provided by law. Every male person above the age of twenty years, who pays no property tax, or property tax less than one dollar, and who, if registered would be qualified to vote, is liable to the assessment of a poll tax of one dollar, or so much thereof as with the other taxes assessed against said person shall amount to one dollar.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,  
STEPHEN B. CONGDON,  
JAMES H. BARKER,  
JOHN H. SPOONER,  
JULIAN OVERTON PECKHAM,  
Assessors of Taxes.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m.

MARY T. AUSTIN, Guardian of the person and estate of

MARY T. AUSTIN, presents his 9th annual account with the estate of said Mary T. Austin, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

And it is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 27th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Probate Clerk.

## STATE BOARD

## PUBLIC ROADS.

## Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of highway in the town of Tiverton, about 1000 feet in length, a section of State highway in the town of Little Compton, about 2000 feet in length, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 10 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1904, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with Section 5 of Chapter 92 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads, in the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, every week day, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,  
ROBERT H. TRENT,  
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,  
WILLIAM G. PECKHAM,  
JOHN F. RICHMOND,  
State Board of Public Roads.

## CITY OF NEWPORT.

## NOTICE TO OWNERS

## Keepers of Dogs.

The last day for testing licenses for dogs, under a one dollar and fifteen cents, and for males at five dollars and fifteen cents, is

SATURDAY, April 30, 1904

During the month of May, one dollar additional will be charged, and beginning with June 1, 1904, every owner or keeper of a dog without a license will be liable to fine of ten dollars for every dog not licensed.

Office open evenings.

BENJAMIN H. RICHARDS,  
Chief of Police.

## GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the person and estate of CATHERINE RIVERRE, of all ages, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

CHARLES M. KEEVEN,  
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 12th, 1904.

## Industrial

## Trust Company.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$1,500,000

## PARTICIPATION (or savings) ACCOUNT.

Moneys deposited on or before May 14th draw interest from May 1st. Dividends August and February.

The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is four per cent.

The security given is the entire capital and surplus of the Company in addition to the invested funds of its depositors.

Office with Newport Trust Co.,

303 Thames Street.

## Hall Settles.

What in the world is there that is just exactly as smart in a hall as a settle? What can give such tone, such an air of refinement, such character to even the simplest, the plainest of entrances?

Nothing.

Now, you know we have a decided falling toward filling our store with these little out-of-the-ordinary things and never has our store been so full of these delightfully artistic and unusual home beautifiers as now. HALL SETTLES—we devote a whole corner to them. A unique corner it makes, too; the representatives of the different periods are so oddly contrasted as would be the characters in a congress of nations.

If you have a place in your hall that would just hold one of these individuals, you'd find a lot to interest you in this collection. Interesting prices, too.

## A. C. TITUS CO.,

225—229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

## HEADQUARTERS

## Gasoline Engines,

## Windmills, Tanks, Towers,

## Saw Frames, Grist Mills,

## 20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADERS,

## ENSILAGE CUTTERS, ETC.

Write for Catalogue of our

## Pneumatic Water System.

## LUNT, MOSS &amp; CO.,

45 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.

Rhode Island Agents for Aermottr Co.

4-163m

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., April 18, A. D. 1904.  
GEORGE WILLIAM SHERMAN, the Administrator on the estate of

MARY LEWIS PECKHAM, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court his second and final account thereof, for examination and allowance.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May next, A. D. 1904, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE,  
Probate Clerk.

## EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of MARGARET SULLIVAN, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or file the same in the office of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MARY A. CHASE, Executrix.

Newport, R. I., April 23d, 1904—423

## EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Executrix of the last will and testament of HENRY LEWIS PECKHAM, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to her, or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court, within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

Marie Theresa Mauran Lawrence, Executrix.

Newport, R. I., April 23d, 1904—423

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ON PETITION, in writing, of Ellen McLeod, praying that letters of administration on the estate of

ROBERT MCLEOD, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to Andrew K. McMahon, of said Newport, or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,  
Probate Clerk

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NEW SHOREHAM, R. I., April 16, 1904.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of CALVIN W. DODGE, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate